

FRONTISPIECE



AND THE US. CALLED FROM THE PLOUGH

A COMPENDIOUS  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
WORLD;

From the Creation to the Destruction  
of the Roman Republic.

2197 Compiled for the Use of Young GENTLE-  
MEN and LADIES.

By their old Friend Mr. NEWBERRY.

Embellished with a Variety of CUTS.

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V O L. II.

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H I S T O R Y  
O F T H E  
W O R L D .

 HE death of *Alexander* was  
succeeded by such horrid  
crimes as generally arise  
from wild ambition and in-  
ordinate thirst of dominion. The  
Generals who at first governed the  
provinces as viceroys, were grown too  
great to obey ; and contemning the  
authority of *Aridæus*, thought only of  
setting up for themselves, and engros-

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sing what power they could into their  
 own hands. For this purpose the  
 mother, wives, children, brothers,  
 and sisters of *Alexander* were all in a  
 little time inhumanly murdered; so  
 that not one of this prince's family  
 was permitted to enjoy a foot of the  
 land he had conquered, nor even a  
 portion of their paternal possession;  
 at last, after numberless battles and  
 cruelties of every kind, the empire  
 was divided into four distinct king-  
 doms, viz. The *Macedonian*, the  
*Asiatic*, the *Syrian*, and the *Egyptian*,  
 which subsisted under their own  
 kings, till they were reduced by the  
*Romans*.

The Kings of *Macedonia*, who  
 reigned after the death of *Alexander*,  
 were 1. *Antipater*, who governed un-  
 der the title of Viceroy of *Macedon*.  
 2. *Cassander* his son, who after the  
 family of *Alexander* was extirpated,  
 assumed the title of King. 3. *Deme-  
trius*

*trius Poliorcetes* the son of *Antigonus*, King of *Asia*, who seized the kingdom soon after the death of *Cassander*.

4. *Seleucus Nicanor*. He drove out *Lyfimachus*, who had driven out *Pyrrhus*, who expelled *Demetrius*; but was hardly possessed of the kingdom, when he was assassinated by his pretended friend *Ptolemy Ceraunus*, who was himself soon after killed by the *Gauls*. 5. *Meleager* the next king reigned but two months, and his successor *Antigonus the Etesian*, only forty-five days; the government being seized by *Antigonus Gonatas*, son of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, who reigned thirty four years, and transmitted the crown to his family. 6. He was succeeded by his son *Demetrius*, who died after he had reigned ten years, leaving a son named *Philip*, who was but two years old. 7. *Antigonus Doson* reigned twelve years as guardian to the young Prince, and 8, on

his death *Philip* \* ascended the throne at the age of fourteen, and reigned forty years. He was a valiant Prince, and long held out against the force of the *Romans*, but was at last overpowered by them, and obliged to conclude a dishonourable peace. 9. He was succeeded by his son *Perseus*, who renewing the war against the *Romans*, was in the eleventh year of his reign defeated and taken prisoner by *Paulus Emilius*, who carried

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\* This Prince had formed a design of making himself master of all the *Grecian* States, upon which the *Romans* interposed, lest he should grow too powerful for *Italy*; and having formed a league with the *Grecians*, they drove *Philip* back into *Macedonia*, and restored the States of *Greece* to their ancient independency; which not only divided the power of the *Grecians*, but endeared them as it were to the *Romans*, whom they considered as their deliverers, and this rendered their future conquests the more easy in those parts.

him

him in triumph to *Rome*, where he died in prison; and *Macedonia*, in consequence of this defeat became a province of the *Roman* empire.

The *Asiatic* kingdom, or that which fell to *Antigonus*, after the death of *Alexander*, contained the country which is now called *Natolia*, and several other regions beyond *Mount Taurus*. Out of this kingdom in process of time, sprung three lesser ones, viz. 1. That of *Pergamus*, whose last King named *Attalus*, appointed the *Roman* people his heir. 2. That of *Pontus*, which was reduced by the *Romans* into a province, after they had by a tedious and expensive war, subdued *Mitbridates* its last king; and 3. The kingdom of *Armenia*, which was supported for many years between the *Romans* and *Parthians*, (now grown powerful) sometimes depending upon the one, and sometimes upon the other; till  
at

at last *Tigranes* being entirely defeated by the *Romans*, this kingdom was annexed to that empire.

The kingdom of *Syria* subsisted, says *Eusebius*, two hundred and fifty years ; during which time it was governed by twenty-two kings ; though some authors say twenty-seven, and if so, the reigns of some of them must have been very short, and probably they were ; for we know that several of these Princes waded to the throne through the blood of their predecessors. The most considerable of these Kings were, 1. *Seleucus Nicator*, who founded the kingdom, and from whom his successors were called the *Seleucidæ*. 2. *Antiochus Deus*, in whose reign the *Parthians* rebelled, and established a new and powerful kingdom, or rather empire, in the east, under *Arfaces* ; about which time, the *Bactrians* revolting, erected another kingdom under *Theodotus*

3. An-

3. *Antiochus* the great, who reduced to his obedience great part of the east, and afterwards engaged in a war with the *Romans*, by whom he was several times defeated, and at last banished beyond *Mount Taurus*. 4. *Antiochus Epiphanes*, who was a most cruel persecutor of the *Jews*. *Tigranes* also governed both *Syria* and *Armenia*, who being defeated by the *Romans* under *Pompey*, *Syria* was made a province of the *Roman* empire.

The kingdom of *Egypt* flourished near two hundred and forty years; in which time it had twelve monarchs, tho' some reckon fourteen, including *Cleopatra*, in whose reign it became a province to the *Romans*.

The Kings of *Egypt* had all the common name of *Ptolemy*, but were distinguished by different surnames. They were also called *Lagides*, from *Lagus* the father of that *Ptolemy*, who reigned first in *Egypt*.

The



The most famous in history of these Kings, were 1. *Ptolemy Lagus*, who commanded under *Alexander* the Great, during his conquests, and was the first who founded this kingdom. 2. *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, who founded the *Alexandrian* library, and was a great promoter of arts and literature. At his command, the old Testament, at least the *Hebrew* law, or books of *Moses*, was translated by seventy interpreters, whom at a great expence, he brought from *Jerusalem* to *Alexandria* for that purpose, which translation is now called the *Septuagint*. 3. *Queen Cleopatra*, who has rendered her name famous in history by her illicit amours with *Marc Antony*, her rudeness, inconstancy and other infamous actions. She married her brother and then poisoned him; she had a son by *Julius Caesar*, and after that lay with the son of *Pompey* and others. She had little love

love for *Antony*, as appears by her actions; for she betrayed him in his distress; she surrendered *Pelusium*, the navy, and the cavalry to obtain the favour of *Octavius*, and then, retiring to a secret apartment, caused *Antony* to be informed that she had killed herself to avoid the conqueror. *Antony*, deceived by this report, fell upon his sword. She practised every art to win *Augustus* to her arms, but he avoided the snare, and instead of wearing her chains, was intent only on making her grace his triumph and wear his; which she perceiving, applied asps to her breast, and died, as we are told, upon *Antony's* tomb, in the 39th or 40th year of her age. After her death, *Augustus* caused *Cæsario*, the son which she had by *Julius Cæsar*, to be put to death, that there might be no more *Cæsars* than one.

Besides the kingdoms thus divided among the captains of *Alexander*, there

there were many lesser kingdoms or independent states, which sometimes grew powerful, as the Kings of *Pergamus*, *Pontus*, and *Armenia* already mentioned; the Kings of *Bithynia*, *Cappadocia*, *Epirus*, *Heraclea*, and *Syracuse*; several in the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, as well as in *Thrace*, *Cyrene* in *Africa*, *Parthlagonia*, *Cotchis*, *Iberia*, *Albania*, and others, whose histories are perplexed and uncertain, and indeed not within the compass of our design; but the case is different with respect to the *Parthians* and *Bactrians*, the former of which grew so powerful, that for a long time they maintained their possessions, and grew formidable even to the *Romans*, as will be seen in our account of that people, by whom all these nations were conquered.

We cannot close this period without taking some notice of the *Syracusans*, who became a considerable people

people by the wise conduct of *Hiero*, an able politician, and the genius and learning of *Archimedes*, a most excellent mathematician and mechanic.

*Hiero*, instead of employing foreign soldiers to awe his subjects to obedience, which is generally the practice of tyrants, took care to train up his own citizens in the art of war, and employed them in preference to all others. To make them faithful, he endeavoured to make them happy; hence he was not dreaded but beloved, and his security was placed not in the fear, but in the affections of his people. To banish luxury and idleness, which he knew were the parents of all vices, and the source of all seditions, he took care to engage his people in agriculture; in honour, and for the improvement of which, it is said he composed several books. By a proper cultivation of the land, he not only

only employed a great number of people, who would have been otherwise idle or in mischief ; but, by such laborious exercises, rendered his subjects hardy and able to endure the fatigues of war ; to which let me add, that by this means *Syracuse* was always blest with plenty of provisions, and by exporting grain to those who were in distress, he drew to his own country the riches of other nations.\* He was likewise a man of friendship and of generosity ; he knew how to get money, and how to part with it.

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\* He knew that the true glory of a Prince consisted in wisely providing against all dangers, and in promoting the happiness of his people ; instead therefore of exhausting their blood and treasure in making conquests, which were of uncertain tenure, he endeavoured to enlarge his own country as it were, by cultivating his lands, and multiplying his people ; in which consist the true strength and riches of a State.

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He was ever faithful to the *Romans*, even in times of their greatest distress, when other politicians would probably have tacked about, and sought other alliances. When the *Romans* were three times defeated by the *Carthaginians*, this Prince who had often assisted the *Romans* before, sent a fleet laden with provisions to the port of *Cyllia* for them, together with about ten thousand flint arrows, of which they stood in need; and this was accompanied with some prudent advice, offers of farther assistance, if necessary, and a present of gold which weighed three hundred and twenty pounds; and this was sent, not in specie, for he knew that would offend their delicacy, but in the form of a victory, which he was assured they would not refuse. His Prince's generosity was still more heightened by his modesty, and his rich presents made more valuable by

the manner in which they were bestowed ; as will be farther seen by his behaviour to the *Rhodians*, in their extreme distress.

*Rhodes* had suffered so much by an earthquake, that the walls of the city, the arsenals, the temples, and other public buildings, and private houses, as well as the narrow passes in the haven where the ships were laid up, were reduced to an heap of ruins; and the famous Colossus, which was esteemed one of the wonders of the world, was thrown down and entirely destroyed. In this melancholy situation they applied to the neighbouring Princes and states for relief; when an emulation in favour of that distressed city arose among its neighbours, which does honour to that age, and will not perhaps be equalled by any other. In this good work *Hero* and *Gelon* in *Sicily*, and *Ptolemy* in *Egypt*, distinguished themselves in a peculiar

a peculiar manner. *Hiero* contributed towards this loss above an hundred talents, and erected two statues in the public place, one of which represented the people of *Rhodes*, the other those of *Syracuse*, and the former were exhibited as crowned by the latter, to testify, as *Polybius* observes, that the *Syracusans* thought themselves gratified and obliged, by having this opportunity of conferring a favour on the *Rhodians*. *Ptolemy*, who could better afford it, was extremely liberal on this occasion. He sent them three hundred talents, a million bushels of corn, a great quantity of timber for building their galleys, and other purposes, and these donations were accompanied with three thousand talents, for repairing and erecting the *Colossus*. Other Princes, and even private persons, contributed so liberally, that *Rhodes*

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in a few years, was in a more opulent and splendid condition than ever; but they did not behave with becoming gratitude to *Pisomy* and their other benefactors; for instead of erecting the Colossus with the money sent for that purpose, they pretended, that the oracle of *Delphos* had forbid it, and therefore they preserved it for other uses.

This Colossus was a statue of the sun, of such a prodigious size, that ships in full sail might pass between its legs. It was one hundred and five feet high, and so large that few men could clasp its thumb with their arms. It was formed of brass by *Chares* of *Landus*, and was the work of twelve years. This statue lay neglected on the ground eight hundred and ninety-four years, that is to say, till the year of our Lord six hundred and fifty-three, when *Muawias* the sixth Caliph or Emperor of the *Sara-*

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ere, having conquered *Rhodes*, sold it to a *Jewish* merchant, who loaded nine hundred camels with the metal; so that notwithstanding the waste it had sustained by rust, and probably by theft, that which remained is supposed to have contained seven thousand two hundred quintals, and to have been worth thirty-six thousand pounds *sterling*.—But we return to *Hiero*.

To this Prince the *Syracusans* were partly indebted for those amazing machines of war with which they afterwards made such dreadful havock among the *Romans*. *Archimedes* a relation of *Hiero's*, and a most ingenious and learned geometrician, had been often discoursing with *Hiero* on the power of the mechanic laws, which the King heard with pleasure, and after persuading *Archimedes* to accommodate his abundant knowledge to

the service of the state, desired him to try what weight he could draw up with a machine constructed on one of the principles on which they had been discoursing. Upon this *Archimedes* caused one of the large galleys in the harbour to be drawn on shore, and having erected his machine, he caused the usual lading to be put on board the vessel, together with as many men as it would hold, and placing himself at a distance, he without exerting his strength, and by only moving the end of a machine which was furnished with ropes and pulleys, drew the vessel to him with great ease, and as upright as if it had been supported by the water.

*Hiero* was astonished and delighted with this experiment, and knowing how necessary it was to provide for war, even in the midst of peace, he prevailed on *Archimedes* to make him battering engines and other machines,

both

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both for assaulting and defending fortified towns, which was accordingly done ; and besides these he built the King a galley, which was reckoned one of the most curious structures of antiquity, and was sent by this Prince as a present to the King of *Egypt* (probably *Ptolemy Philadelphus*) accompanied with other vessels all laden with corn, cloth, salted meats, fish, &c. at a time when there happened to be a great scarcity in *Egypt*.

*Hiero* died at the age of fourscore and ten, after a peaceable reign of fifty-four years, and was succeeded by *Hieronimus* his grand-son, a weak, proud, and cruel prince, who was soon after killed in a conspiracy : but not till he had relinquished the *Romans*, and joined with their enemies the *Carthaginians*. After this, civil discord destroyed many of the *Syracusans*, who were divided into parties, that were continued murdering with

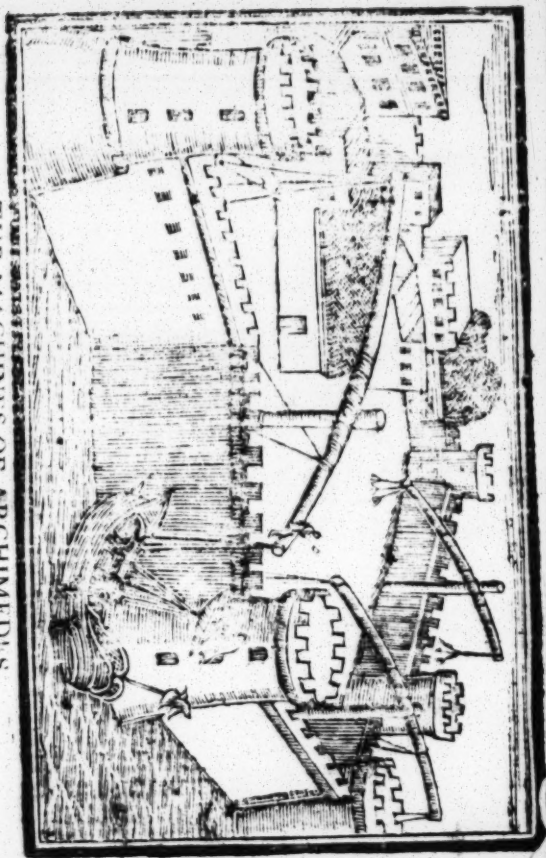
over ; which divisions were principally fomented by the *Carthaginians*, till they had brought the *Syracusans* over to their interest.

The *Romans* seeing themselves thus deserted by their old allies, who were now become enemies, sent *Marcellus* with a powerful fleet and army to reduce them, who, in concert with *Appius* attacked the city with such resolution and bravery, that it must soon have been carried, had not the *Syracusans* been powerfully aided by *Archimedes*, who planted and played off such machines as quite astonished and terrified the besiegers — He discharged on the land forces of the *Romans* such a quantity of darts and stones of an enormous weight from his machines, that there was no withstanding them ; nor were those on board the ships more secure, for his engines were so contrived as  
batter to

to throw darts and stones to almost any distance ; and when the *Romans* advanced with their machine called the *Sambucæ*, which was erected on several galleys, *Archimedes* discharged stones on it which weighed ten quintals each, that is more than half a ton ; for the least of the *Greek* quintals weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds. These stones beat the *Sambucæ* in pieces, and so discouraged the *Romans*, that *Marcellus* ordered both his galleys and land forces to retreat, and called a council of war, in which they came to a resolution to approach the walls the next morning before sun rising, thinking there to shelter themselves from these instruments of destruction ; but *Archimedes* had also provided here for their reception. He had made small holes in the walls, where he placed scorpions, or a kind of cross-bows, with

with which he discharged darts imperceptibly at the enemy, while other machines, which were also concealed, threw down stones in great abundance directly on their heads, destroying great numbers of men, and beating the galleys in pieces; and all this slaughter was made among the *Romans* at a time when they could not perceive even the hand of an enemy; which made *Marcellus* observe, that *Archimedes* infinitely exceeded the giants who were fabled to have an hundred hands. Besides the machines already mentioned, he constructed others which threw down large beams with immense weights at the end of them on the ships of the *Romans*, and sunk them to the bottom; while with others which had iron grapples let out by a chain, and guided by a man, he laid hold on the *Roman* galleys, and by pulleys within

THE MACHINES OF ARCHIMEDIS.





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within the walls set them on their  
sterns, and then letting them fall  
suddenly, either on the head, or side,  
they were frequently sunk ; while  
others being hoisted up in the air, and  
at the same time drawn towards the  
city, were with great violence struck  
against the rocks beneath the walls,  
and dashed in pieces ; and, what is  
more dreadful, some of the galleys,  
after being whirled about in the air,  
were discharged and sunk to the bot-  
tom, with all that were in them.  
We say nothing of the burning-glass  
with which it is said *Archimedes* set  
fire to the *Roman* fleet ; for that ap-  
pears to be utterly impossible, nor in-  
deed is there any mention made of  
it in the best ancient authors.

Here we see what amazing things  
may be performed by a superior  
knowledge in the arts and sciences,  
and how much it is the interest of  
Princes

Princes to establish academies for youth, and encourage learned men to pursue their studies in search of new discoveries. *Syracuse* was defended against the greatest people in the world by one old man, whose presence, genius and learning, disconcerted all their designs; for the *Romans* were so terrified by these machines of *Archimedes*, that they would not venture near the city, and *Marcellus* was obliged to turn the siege into a blockade. This blockade continued many months, and till *Marcellus* was quite weary of it, when a *Roman* soldier who had been several times with deputies to treat about the exchange of a prisoner of consequence in the *Roman* camp, observing that the wall of one part of the city was not near so high as the *Romans* apprehended, and having as it were measured it with his eye, by counting the number

number of stones which lay one above another, he went to *Marcellus* and told him, that the wall might be easily scaled in that part with ladders of a moderate size. *Marcellus* did not neglect this advice, though from a common soldier, for he knew that a general was not the only wise man in an army; and having convinced himself of the truth of what the soldier asserted, he privately prepared a number of ladders, and taking the advantage of a festival which the *Syracusans* celebrated in honour of *Diana* for three days together, and according to their usual custom lived very freely and were off their guard; he in the night led on the troops without making the least noise, and scaling the walls, threw open one of the gates to let in his army. After gaining one part of the city, the citizens, who were at that time terribly infected

infected with the plague, were soon obliged to submit. But an accident happened which greatly interrupted the joy of *Marcellus*. A soldier, while part of the city was plundering, broke into the closet of *Archimedes*, where he found the poor old man, who knew nothing of the city's being taken, intent upon the study of a geometrical figure. The soldier bid him go with him to *Marcellus*, but *Archimedes* pressed him to stay still he had solved his problem, and completed his demonstration of it; upon which the soldier, regarding neither his problem nor demonstration, and enraged at his delay, drew his sword and killed him. This was to *Marcellus* a very sensible affliction, who was extremely concerned at the loss of so valuable a man. Out of respect to his memory, he celebrated his funeral in a very solemn manner, and erected him a monument among those  
great

great personages who had distinguished themselves at *Syracuse*, and having sent for his relations he treated them with great distinction, and granted them many privileges.

It is to be observed, that *Archimedes* by his will had desired, that no other epitaph might be put upon his tomb but a cylinder circumscribed by a sphere, that is to say, a globe or spherical figure, and to place at the bottom the relation those two solids, the containing and the contained, have to each other; and it was by this figure that *Cicero* discovered his tomb among a parcel of thorns and brambles 140 years afterwards.

Thus was *Syracuse*, after a very remarkable siege, in which a great number of lives were lost, conquered by the *Romans*.

In this period, I mean that space of time during the reign of *Alexander* and his successors, the following cele-

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brated sects of philosophers flourished in Greece, viz. The *Academics*, *Peripatetics*, *Stoics*, *Epicureans*, *Sceptics*, and *Cynics*, who had for their authors, *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Zeno*, *Epicurus*, *Pyrrho*, and *Antisthenes*. The greatest promoter of arts and literature in this period, was *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, who erected the famous *Alexandrian* library, which was so well furnished by him and his successors, that it contained seven hundred thousand volumes, and was enriched by a translation of the *Jewish* law, as we have already mentioned. The reputation this Prince gained by his generosity and love of learning, drew to him the most considerable artists and literati of all nations, who flocked to the royal city of *Alexandria*, as to the seat of the *Muses*.

About the time that *Alexandria* was built, the use of the papyrus, a plant growing in the marshy parts of  
of

of *Egypt* near the *Nile*, was discovered; and being found more convenient to write on than any other substance, it came into general use. From this the leaves we now use obtained the name of paper, and bibles became a name for books, which originally signified only covers. The antients before the papyrus was found out, made use of what they called tables, which they smeared over with wax, and formed their letters with an instrument called a style; hence letters are in the *Latin* language called *tabellæ*, and letter-carriers *tabellarii*; and from the instrument they formed their letters with, we call that manner of writing by which one author is distinguished from another, his style. When *Eumenes* was King of *Bythia*, he, emulous of the *Egyptians*, founded a noble library at *Pergamus*; but the *Egyptian* Princes to hinder the growth of this collection, prohibited



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the exportation of the papyrus; whereupon *Eumenes* ordered books to be made of another substance, which from *Pergamus* obtained the name of *Pergamena*, and is by us called *parchment*. In this period, besides the cities founded by *Alexander*, were built the two famous ones *Seleucia* and *Antioch*, which occasioned the ruin of other cities in *Asia*, particularly of *Babylon*; for as those increased this became neglected, till at last it was entirely abandoned.



*Of the ROMANS and their EMPIRE.*

**T**HE first age of the *Roman History* is like that of all other nations, fabulous and uncertain. It was the ambition and fashion of those times to assume a divine alliance, and to have some god, goddess or hero

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hero descended from an immortal line, as the founder of each state: accordingly we are told that the Romans owe their origin to *Æneas*, the son of *Anchises* by *Venus*; who after the destruction of *Troy*, landed at *Latium* (now called *Campagna di Roma*) in *Italy*, with but few followers, where he had the good fortune to marry *Lavinia*, daughter to *Latinus*, King of the country, after having killed *Turnus* his rival, in a duel.

The crown devolving on *Æneas*, after the decease of his father-in-law, he removed the seat of government to *Latvium*, a city he had built in honour of *Lavinia*; but after a reign of four years he was slain in a war with *Mezentius*, King of the *Hetrurians*, and was succeeded by *Ascanius*, his son by a former wife; when *Lavinia*, being left with child by *Æneas*, fled into the woods, where she was delivered of a son, who from

the place of his birth, was called *Sylvius*. *Ascanius* founded *Alba Longa*, and had a son called *Julus*, who contended with *Sylvius* for the throne; but the people thinking that of right it belonged to the descendants of *Latinus*, preferred *Sylvius*, and gave the priesthood to *Julus*. *Sylvius* was succeeded by thirteen Kings of the same race, who all made *Alba* their capital.

The last of those Kings were *Numitor* and *Amulius*, two brothers. The latter rebelling against the former, drove him from the throne, and to secure the possession of it to his posterity, obliged *Rhea Sylvia*, *Numitor's* only daughter, to become a vestal. A supposed commerce with the gods, was at that time so far from reflecting dishonour on a virgin, that it conferred on her the highest glory; and *Rhea Sylvia* being with child, pretended that she had been overpowered

powered by *Mars* in a dream ; *Amulius*, exasperated at the news, condemned his niece to suffer death ; but at the interposition of his daughter, changed the sentence into a perpetual imprisonment ; and she being delivered of twins, he commanded them to be put into a wooden basket, and thrown into the *Tiber* ; but the person intrusted with the execution of this cruel commission, left them at the foot of a tree, on the bank of that river where they were discovered by *Faustulus* the King's shepherd, who carried them to his wife, and she nursed them as her own children. To render this event the more marvellous, and to raise the dignity of *Rome*, it is said that they were thrown into the *Tiber*, which out of reverence for their birth, carried them to the shore, where a wolf gave them suck, and defended them from other wild beasts ; and that a wood-pecker, dividing the

cares of the wolf, afterwards brought them ears of corn. This fiction is supposed to have arisen from *Faustulus's* wife having been in her youth a prostitute, called in Latin *Lupa*, which signifies a she-wolf.

Two infants, who were named *Romulus* and *Remus*, growing to-  
 wa, were accidentally in-  
 forme. and gaining  
 over to them by the disaffected ci-  
 tizens of *Alba*, they took *Amulius*  
 by surprise and having put him to  
 death, restored their grand-father  
*Numitor* to the throne. Being now  
 desirous of forming another Kingdom  
 for themselves, they (about 752 years  
 before Christ) laid the foundation of  
 the city of *Rome*; but the plan was  
 scarcely traced out, when *Romulus*,  
 dazzled by the chance of sovereign  
 power, broke the band of fraternal  
 friendship and murdered his bro-  
 ther, after which he was acknow-  
 ledged

ledged King by all his followers. In order to people the rising city thus founded in blood, he rendered it an asylum for criminals and vagabonds, whom he intermixed with the few men he had brought with him. The city thus peopled, was in danger of expiring with the first inhabitants; for they had but few women, and none of the neighbouring nations would marry their daughters among such a licentious rabble: to prevent this, the *Romans* had recourse to a very bold expedient; for they invited the neighbouring states to see them perform certain games in honour of *Neptune*; and while the *Sabine virgins* were attentively fixed on the sight, *Romulus* gave a signal, at which the *Romans* carried off 630 of them, whom they afterwards married. This engaged themselves in several wars, in which *Romulus* was victorious: but at length the power of the *Sabines* prevailed,

prevailed, and marching to *Rome*, they were just going to storm the city, when the *Sabine* women, who were married to the *Romans* rushed between the two armies in deep mourning, with their hair dishevelled, and their infants in their arms. At this moving sight, both parties threw down their weapons, and entered into an alliance, by which the two nations were incorporated, and *Rome* became the capital of the united kingdoms; *Tatius*, the *Sabine* general sharing the government of *Rome* with *Romulus*; but he being slain six years after, *Romulus* reigned alone. This Prince divided the people into three tribes, and settled the state; but growing arbitrary towards the close of his reign, it is said he was assassinated by the senators; though soon after a temple was erected to his honour.

*Numa*



THE SABINE WOMEN.



FRONTISPIECE

*Numa Pompilius* a *Sabine*, succeeded *Romulus*, and was raised to the throne on account of his wisdom and virtue. He instituted a new system of religious worship, and moderated the rigour of the laws enacted by *Romulus*. He built a temple in honour of *Janus*, and erected another to *Faith*: he established the *Pontifices* of which he himself was the chief, and instituted the four *vestal virgins*, priestesses to the goddess *Vesta*, and the *Salii* and *Feciales*, priests devoted to *Mars*. He would not permit his subjects to represent any of their deities in the shape of a living creature, and to create a veneration for his laws, he pretended to have frequent and immediate converse with the goddess *Egeria*. The King encouraged agriculture, and added two months to the year, which before consisted but of ten.

Upon the death of this Prince, *Tullus Hostilius* was raised to the throne.

throne. In his reign the *Albans*, envying the growth of the *Roman* power, ravaged his dominions, which kindled a war between the two nations; but at last both parties being desirous of sparing the effusion of human blood, agreed that the war should be decided by a combat of three persons on each side. The *Romans* chose three brothers called the *Horatii*, and the *Albans* the like number of brothers called the *Curiatii*. The battle was to be decisive, and the vanquish'd party was to submit to the other. In this famous combat the three *Curiatii* were wounded, and two of the *Horatii* killed; when the remaining brother apprehending it impossible to kill all the three while together, fled, and having thus separated his enemies he killed them one after another. In his return to *Rome* he met his sister, who perceiving among the spoils he carried,

ed, those of her lover, she burst into tears, and reproached him for spilling the blood of his cousin (the *Horatii* and *Curatii* being sisters children) at which he immediately killed her, for weeping at the prosperity of her country. For this crime the murderer was sentenced by the *Decemviri* to suffer death, but he appealing to the citizens, they spared his life, and his sister was buried in an ignominious manner, as an example to all who should prefer private affection to public advantage.

*Metius Suffetius*, General of the *Albans*, had consented to the above agreement, but perceiving that it had displeased his countrymen, he excited the *Veientes* and *Fidenates* to take up arms against *Rome*, which he had engaged to assist ; and then joined his army to that of *Tullus* ; but instead of succouring him, he drew off to a hill where he waited to see the issue of

of the battle. *Tullus*, filled with indignation, immediately caused a rumour to be spread that *Suffetius* had withdrawn by his order, with a view to surprize the enemy; this filled them with apprehensions, and suspecting their friends, they were soon defeated. The next day *Suffetius*, coming to congratulate him on his victory, *Tullus* caused him to be seized; after which he razed the city of *Alba* to the ground, transplanted the inhabitants to *Rome*, and assembling the whole body of that nation, he laid before them their treacherous practices, and caused *Suffetius* to be torn in pieces by horses.

*Ancus Marcius*, grandson to *Numa Pompilius*, next ascended the throne, and used his utmost endeavours to revive the religion and ceremonies instituted by *Numa*; he defeated the *Latines* in several battles, and overthrew the *Fidenates*, the *Volscii*, the *Veientes*.

*Veientes* and the *Sabines*. He enlarged the city by taking in the *Agentine* mount, and the *Janiculum*, and improved it with new buildings.

In his reign *Lucumon*, an *Etrurian*, the son of a rich merchant of *Corinth*, was invited to *Rome* by the advantageous offers made by *Ancus Marcius* to all foreigners. He came with his wife and several followers; but scarce had he arrived at the *Janiculum*, when it is pretended that an eagle alighted on their chariot, and carried off *Lucumon's* bonnet, and after flying several times over them, returned, and gently replaced it on his head, at which his wife embraced him in a transport of joy, and prognosticated his being raised to the most exalted fortune. This story has all the air of a fiction; however on his settling at *Rome*, he changed his name for that of *Lucius Tarquinius*, and having offered his whole fortune for

the public service, he and his followers were allowed their freedom, with lands for their subsistence: soon after *Tarquinius* was chosen into the Senate; he was next made general of the *Roman* host, and *Ancus*, at his death, appointed him guardian of his two sons. *Tarquinius* now being solicitous to obtain the kingdom for himself, sent the two Princes a hunting, and then assembling the people, made a glorious harangue, in which he enumerated his past services, and was instantly raised to the throne.

This Prince is called *Tarquinius Priscus*, or the ancient, to distinguish him from *Tarquinius Superbus*, the last King of the *Romans*. He forced the *Latines* to sue for peace, vanquished the *Sabines*, and was the first who had the honours of the grand triumph, which he himself instituted. He made the *Hetrurians* and *Sabines* acknowledge him for their sovereign;   
encreased

increased the number of the Senators ; walled the city ; instituted the games of the Circus ; formed the *Cloaca* or common sewers of *Rome*, a work of immense labour and expence ; and laid the foundation of the Capitol. At length, after having greatly enlarged the dominions of *Rome*, the two sons of *Ancus Marcius* resolved on his destruction, and disguised several of their companions in the habit of shepherds, who going to court, pretended to quarrel, and demanded justice of the King ; when *Tarquin* appearing, they slew him and fled ; but were soon afterwards taken, and put to death.

*Servius Tullius*, whose father was killed in fighting against the *Romans*, and whose mother was taken prisoner, when with child, was born in *Tarquin's* palace, where receiving his education, he, when that Prince grew in years, conducted his affairs



both at home and abroad with great wisdom, and on his murder was elected King by the people, in spite of the opposition of the Senate. He made excellent regulations for the advantage of the public. He first established the *Census*, or survey of the Roman citizens, with their families and estates. Before his time the *Plebeians*, by being the most numerous, had almost the whole authority in the creation of magistrates, and in enacting or repealing of laws; to put a stop to this, he artfully contrived the *Comitia Centuriata*, and divided the people into certain classes, which were estimated not in proportion to the number of people, but according to their income and estates; by which means the poor were seldom admitted to give their suffrages. He also enlarged the city, by taking into it the *Quirinal*, the *Viminal*, and *Esquiline* hills. He was the first who coined money

money in *Rome*, impressing on it the form of a sheep, whence it is called *pecunia*. He obliged the *Hetrurians* to submit to him, after having carried on a war against them for twenty years, and then built two temples to *Fortune*. 'Tis said that he intended to lay down the kingly offices, and that he was preparing a plan for that purpose ; but was murdered before he had an opportunity of putting it in execution.

In order to have a just idea of this murder, it must here be observed, that *Tarquin* had left two sons, who were young when this Prince ascended the throne ; the first, *Lucius Tarquinius* surnamed the Proud, who was haughty and cruel ; and the other, *Aruns Tarquinius*, who was of a mild and gentle disposition. *Servius* had two daughters who were as unlike in temper, and both were named *Tullia*. The elder, who was of a mild disposition,

sition, had been married to *Tarquin the Proud*, and the younger who was cruel, to his amiable brother ; these preposterous marriages produced the most horrid effects : the cruel *Tullia* agreed with her haughty brother-in-law to murder her husband, and he promised to dispatch his amiable wife. Each having perpetrated the horrid deed, they were married ; and then *Tarquin the Proud* went to the Senate house in the royal robes, whither *Servius* following him with only a few friends, *Tarquin* threw him down the stairs. The monster *Tullia*, now hastened to the Forum to congratulate her husband as King, and to advise him to murder her father. In her return she saw her father's body lying in the street bathed in blood. Her charioteer would have turned out of the way ; but she obliged him to drive over it, crying, *the way that leads to the throne cannot be too short.*

*Tarquin*

*Tarquin the Proud* having thus ascended the throne, put to death many of the Senators who had refused to join him, and seized the *Volscians*, while he banished others, from suspicion that they would oppose him. He afterwards triumphed over the *Sabines*, and laid waste the territories of the *Volscii*, built the Capitol, and purchased the *Sybil's* books. \* By his order

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\* These books were originally nine in number, and brought to him by a strange woman, who asked for them a price which he refused to give. Upon this she went away, and after burning three of them returned, and asked the same sum for the remaining six; but the courtiers looking on her as a person distracted, she went out again, and burning three more, returned with the rest. The King, surprised at the woman's behaviour, consulted the Augurs, who blamed him for not buying the whole, and besought him to give the full price for the remainder. After the woman had received the money, it is said that she advised him to take all imaginable care of them

order, *Sextus* his eldest son, fled to the *Gabii*, under the pretence of his father's treating him with inhumanity; and by his artful conduct he was appointed Governor. Upon this success, *Sextus* sent a messenger to his father, for advice how to act: But *Tarquin* instead of an answer, took the messenger into the garden, and then struck off the heads of all the poppies that grew above the rest. *Sextus* at the return of the messenger understood his father's meaning, and had the inhumanity and ingratitude to put to death all the persons of distinction among the *Gabii*, and then betrayed the city to his father.

While *Tarquin* was encamped before *Ardea*, *Tarquinius Colatinus*, a vanished. However fabulous this account may seem, these writings were inclosed in a stone chest, and deposited in the Capitol, under the care of fifteen of the nobility, and consulted as oracles in all times of public calamity.

noble

noble *Roman*, took *Sextus* and some others to his house at *Collatia*, in order to see his wife *Lucretia*, and the next day returned with them to the camp. *Sextus*, inflamed by *Lucretia's* beauty, soon after went privately to *Collatia*; where being entertained by that lady, and lodged in the house; he entered her bed-chamber in the night, and drawing his sword, threatened to kill her if she made the least noise. The unhappy *Lucretia* was in the utmost terror and consternation. *Sextus* at first made use of entreaties, but these being in vain, he swore that if she would not comply, he would murder her, lay his slave dead by her side, and then spread a report that he had killed them both in the very act of adultery. Terrified at these menaces, *Lucretia* suffered violation, and *Sextus* left her in the morning. *Lucretia* distracted with rage and shame, now sent for her father and for her husband,

band, with whom came *Publius Valerius*, and *Junius Brutus*. This *Brutus*'s father had been murdered by the tyrant, and to avoid the same fate, he had counterfeited the idiot, and was kept by *Tarquin* to make sport for his children. They found *Lucretia* incapable of consolation; she related the whole story, conjured them to revenge her cause, and then stabbed herself. Her husband and the whole company wer struck with amazement, and *Brutus*, running to the dead body, threw off the disguise of folly, and drawing out the dagger, swore to extirpate *Tarquin* and his whole family, and they all took an oath to shake off monarchy: *Brutus* then gained over the senate, and bringing out the body of *Lucretia*, harangued the people, who were transported with such fury, that rushing immediately upon the tyrant, under the conduct of *Brutus* and *Collatinus*,  
they

they expelled him and his whole family ; then changing the form of government, they bestowed the supreme command on those illustrious *Romans*, under the name of Consuls. Their authority differed but little from that of Kings, they had the purple robe and other insignia of royalty ; but that they might not appear to have changed only the name, and taken two Kings instead of one, it was determined that those magistrates should govern only for one year ; and that the title of King might not be quite extinct, it was given to a person called *Rex Sacrorum*, who enjoying the honour for life, had no concern in the civil government of the state, and only regulated those religious rites which their Kings had superintended.

The regal power seems to have been very limited before the time of *Tarquin the Proud*, and as the kingdom was not hereditary but **elective**, the  
Kings



Kings could do nothing without the consent of the people, by whom they were chosen. Comitia were appointed, in which the people gave their suffrages either by tribes, or by curiæ or centuries. There was also a Senate consisting of 100 elderly men, or fathers, called Senators, whose authority was likewise of great weight in the republic. It however appears, that though the Kings had encreased the city in its extent, the number of its inhabitants and the magnificence of its structures, they had not much enlarged the dominions of *Rome*; since at the end of 245 years, their authority scarce extended 15 miles round the walls.

When nobles rise up against tyrants, and destroy or abridge the regal power, they generally consult their own interest in new modelling the state, which was the case at *Rome*, for *Brutus* and his associates took  
should

care that the majesty of the state should reside in the Senate and two Consuls, with regal power, to the exclusion of the Plebeians or common people; who were sometimes treated with more severity under the Senate and the Consuls, than under Kings; and hence arose the creation of Tribunes and most of the intestine commotions that afterwards shook the states.

The consular state of *Rome* began 31 years after the ruin of the *Babylonian* empire, and the setting up of the *Persian*; 179 before the beginning of the *Macedonian* empire, and 507 before the birth of our Saviour.

*Tarquin* at first endeavoured to procure his restoration, by sending ambassadors, who made large promises in his name; but these being ineffectual, he gained over several persons belonging to the families of *Collatinus* and *Brutus*, among whom were *Brutus's* two sons: these entered into a conspiracy,

conspiracy, and took a dreadful oath to **murder** the two Consuls, and restore the tyrant ; but their plots being discovered, they were seized, and the horrid scene laid open before the Consuls, the Senate, and the people. When *Brutus's* sons being able to offer nothing in their defence, their father himself condemned them. Immediately the lictors, or executioners tore off their cloaths, scourged them with rods, and struck off their heads before *Brutus* their father. *Collatinus* shewing compassion for the rest, *Brutus* referred them to the judgment of the people, who sentenced them to be beheaded ; upon which *Collatinus* resigned his office, and left the city, and another consul was chosen in his room.

*Tarquin* now advanced towards Rome at the head of a considerable body of *Hetrurians*. The two armies engaged, and *Brutus* fighting with the greatest

greatest fury with *Aruns*, one of *Tarquin's* sons, they killed each other. However *Tarquin* was defeated. *Brutus* was interred with great magnificence, and the *Roman* ladies mourned a twelvemonth on account of his having revenged the cause of the ravished *Lucretia*.

*Tarquin* flying to *Porfenna*, King of *Clusium*, prevailed on that Prince to espouse his cause. Who marched to *Rome*, and took the *Janiculum* at the first attack. The taking of a bridge would have made him master of the city ; but *Horatius Cocles*, accompanied by *Hermenius* and *Lucretius*, two officers of great distinction, defended the passage with incredible bravery, till his own party had broken down the bridge ; he then plunged into the *Tiber*, and, tho' wounded and in arms, swam over to his friends ; upon which he was rewarded with great privileges, and had a statue erected to his memory.

mory. Soon after, *Porfenna* was defeated, with the loss of 5000 men : but still continuing the siege, *Mutius Cordus* dressed in a *Tuscan* habit crossed the river with the consent of the Senate, in order to assassinate *Porfenna*; but instead of that Prince killed his secretary ; when being brought before the King, who had a fire burning on an altar in his tent, he, when examined, instead of answering, thrust his right hand into the flame, and holding it there with the greatest firmness, cried with a steady countenance, that he punished it thus for having done no better service. The King surprized at his intrepidity and strength of mind, ordered him to withdraw his hand, returned him his sword, and told him that he wished to have him for his friend. To which *Mutius* replied, that he was one of 300 brave *Romans*, who had all sworn to murder him ; but he now found that so  
magna-

magnanimous a Prince as *Porfenna*, ought to be the friend and ally of the *Romans*, and not their enemy. Upon this *Porfenna* concluded a peace with the *Romans*, and *Mutius*, who from this action had the surname of *Scævola*, or left-handed, had a statue erected to his honour.

The hostages given by the *Romans* at the conclusion of this peace, were ten young men, and as many virgins, among whom was an illustrious lady named *Clælia*, who by night escaping the vigilance of her keepers, swam on horseback over the *Tiber*, with one companion, amidst the darts of the enemy. The *Romans* however sent her back to *Porfenna*, who being struck with her courage, gave her one of his finest horses, and generously permitted her to return to *Rome* with such of the hostages as she chose to select. The *Romans* raised her an equestrian statue in the street called

*Via Sacra* ; and this noble enemy, now the friend of *Rome*, retiring, an end was put to the war.

*Tarquin* afterwards made several other attempts to regain the throne ; but with the same ill success, which occasioned the creating of a Dictator, an officer whose authority was absolute. A Dictator was afterwards chosen on great emergencies, but his office lasted only six months. At length *Tarquin the Proud*, after having survived all his family, died at the court of *Aristodemus*, Prince of *Cuma*.

The disputes between the debtors and the creditors, and the jealousy with which the people saw the Senate endeavour to encroach on their liberties, occasioned even in these early times, great disturbances in the state. To put an end to these, Tribunes were elected from among the people, in order to maintain their liberties. To these were added *Ædiles*, as assistants,

sistants, who by deputation judged inferior causes, rectify'd weights and measures, prohibited unlawful games, &c. but the Tribunes frequently proved the cause of dangerous tumults and seditions.

These officers were created in the 260th year of *Rome*. While these measures were taking, *Caius Marcius*, a *Roman* of distinguished bravery, took the city of *Corioli*, whence he obtained the surname of *Coriolanus*, and soon after did other signal services to his country. The next year there being a famine in the city, *Gelon*, King of *Syracuse*, generously granted the *Romans* 50,000 measures of corn, half as a free gift, and the rest at a low price, to relieve their necessities. The people expected that what was given, should be distributed among them, and the rest sold at the price for which it was bought, but *Coriolanus*, exasperated against them for



having before refused him the consul-  
late, opposed these demands, cast the  
severest reproaches on the people,  
and told the Senate that they ought  
to suppress the Tribuneship. Upon  
this, the Tribunes summoned him to  
appear before them; and upon his  
refusal, went attended by the *Ædiles*  
to seize him; but they were repulsed,  
and obliged to return. However the  
next day he appeared before the as-  
sembly of the people, when enumer-  
ating his services, and shewing his  
scars, the people were moved, and  
cried out, that he should be saved;  
but *Decius*, one of the tribunes, de-  
clared aloud that *Coriolanus* had been  
sentenced to die by the Tribunes,  
for having aimed at the sovereignty,  
and for dividing the spoil taken in war  
among his friends. He then ordered  
the *Ædiles* to throw him from the  
*Tarpeian* rock. But *Coriolanus* being res-  
cued by the Senate and the Patricians,  
was

was afterwards tried a second time, and condemned to perpetual banishment. This was the first sentence passed by the people upon a Patrician. *Coriolanus* now retiring among the *Volsci*, excited them to take arms against *Rome*, and soon after, in conjunction with the *Volscian* general, headed their troops, took several towns, and encamped within five miles of *Rome*. The city was filled with the utmost terror and consternation. Ambassadors were thrice sent to him with promises, that if he would lay down his arms, all his demands should be granted. The Pontifices, Priests, and Augurs, came in a solemn procession, dressed in their proper habits, and in the most humble manner begged that he would spare the city; but it was all in vain. At length *Veturia*, his mother, and *Volumnia* his wife, accompanied by a great number of ladies of the highest distinction, came

to implore mercy for the city. He was struck at their approach, and went forward to embrace his mother, when repulsing him, she nobly cried, 'Before you embrace me, let me know whether I am come to a son, or an enemy;' and after employing the utmost power of her rhetoric to move him, added, 'Thou shalt not stir a foot towards treading down thy country, without first trampling upon the dead body of her who brought thee into the world.' At these words *Coriolanus* threw his arms about her neck, crying aloud, 'O mother, thou hast gained the victory, most fortunately for my country, but most destructive to myself.' After this he marched back with the *Volsci*, who put him to death.

Great disturbances were afterwards occasioned by proposals for dividing the conquered lands among the Plebeians ;

beians; for this, and for aspiring to sovereignty, *Spurius Cassius*, after being three times Consul, was thrown from the *Tarpeian* rock. The dissensions in the city continuing for several years, during which it was frequently reduced to the greatest danger, they chose *Quintius Cincinnatus* Consul. This illustrious *Roman* had sold almost all his estate to reimburse the sureties bound for his son, who had fled into *Hetruria*. The messenger found him meanly dressed, and hard at plough. Being saluted by the name of Consul, invested with the purple, and honoured with the insignia of magistracy, he was desired to set out for *Rome*; when after a little pause, he said with tears in his eyes, "For this year my poor  
" little field will be unsown, and we  
" shall be in danger of being reduced  
" to want." On his arrival at *Rome*, he restrained the tribunes, ingratiated himself with the commons, and at

the expiration of the consulate, returned to his rural cot and his laborious life. But *Gracchus Claius* now exciting the *Aqui* and *Volsci* to revolt, greatly distressed the *Roman* army; upon which *Cincinnatus* was chosen Dictator, and engaging *Claius*, forced his whole army to yield at discretion, and obliged them to pass under the yoke, which was two spears set up, and a third, laid across in the form of a gallows. After taking *Corbo*, a considerable town from the enemy, he returned to *Rome*, with a more magnificent triumph than any before him. He then resigned his office, and when the Senate and his friends would have enriched him with public lands, plunder and contributions, he refused them, and returned to his hut, and his plough.

There was yet no written body of laws in *Rome*, ambassadors were therefore sent to the *Grecian* cities, to bring thence

thence those laws that were most conducive to the prosperity of a commonwealth. Two years after, they returned, and it was agreed, that ten men should be chosen among the senators, whose power continuing a year, should be the same with that of the Consuls, but without appeal; and that all other magistrates should lay down their authority. The Consuls elect then resigning their office, were incorporated into the *Decemvirate*, and the Tribunes, *Ædiles*, *Quæstors*, &c. were divested of all authority. This was as remarkable a change of government as the expulsion of the Kings; and happened in the 302d year of *Rome*, the 450th before Christ.

The *Decemviri* agreed, that only one at a time should act as supreme magistrate, that the rest should appear only as private persons, and that to this honour they should succeed by turns

turns till the year was expired. The first year ten brass pillars were erected in the Forum, on which were engraven the ten tables of the laws collected from those of Greece and the customs of their own country, and the next year two others were added.

The second *Decemviri* continued themselves in power, the year after their office ought to have expired, and soon made the people feel the effects of their tyranny. They had bound themselves by an oath to be unanimous in all their actions, agreed to possess the supreme power in such a manner as would turn to their mutual interest; and being both legislators and judges, many citizens were unjustly put to death, and others were illegally deprived of their estates.

Mean while *Appius Claudius*, one of the *Decemviri*, fell distractedly in love with *Virginia*, a maid distinguished by her virtue and uncommon beauty.

beauty. She was the daughter of *Virginus*, a Plebeian then in the army, and *Claudius*, according to his own laws, not being allowed to marry her, got a person to claim her for his slave, and the affair being tried before himself, he adjudged her to be the slave of that fellow. *Virginus* hearing this, hastened to *Rome*; and finding that his daughter had been given away as a slave, he desired to see her for the last time, which being granted, he plunged a dagger into her bosom, crying, "O daughter, " this is the only way left me to set " thee at liberty, and to save thee " from violation:" Then throwing up his angry eyes to the tribunal, he cried, "*Appius*, thou tyrant, with this " blood I doom thee to certain death." He then ran through the city holding the bloody dagger, and afterwards rode to the camp. He there expatiated on the villainy of *Appius*, and the means



means he had been forced to take to save his poor *Virginia* from being polluted by his embraces. The army being moved and enraged, instantly revolted, and retired to mount *Aventine*; but upon the promise that the *Decemviri* should be abolished, they dispersed. *Appius* was then confined; but before he could be brought to his trial, was found dead. *Oppius*, the next in guilt, killed himself in prison, and the other eight went into voluntary exile.

After this the consular government was revived; but was of short continuance, for military Tribunes were soon elected in their room; but these too being abolished, Consuls were chosen again, and the government continued sometimes under the one form, and sometimes under the other.

As *Veii* was a large, strong and rich city, and the rival of *Rome*, the inhabi-

inhabitants had contended with the *Romans* for glory and empire, in a long series of battles; it was therefore invested, and the siege growing very tedious, *Furius Camillus*, who had been censor, and one of the military tribunes, was appointed dictator, and sent to reduce it. He solemnly vowed in case he should take it, to give the tenth part of the spoils to *Apollo*; and then finding it would be difficult to storm it, he secretly dug a mine with prodigious labour, by which a party of men took possession of the city, to the great astonishment of the inhabitants: When *Camillus* seeing the dreadful state to which so fine a city was reduced, burst into tears, and besought the gods, that if the present prosperity of the *Romans* must necessarily be punished by some misfortune, it might fall on himself, and not on his country. *Camillus* on his return was honoured

noured with a triumph : but neglecting to perform his vow, the *Aruspices* (whose office was to inspect the entrails of the victims, in order to pronounce the success of any enterprise) declared that the gods were offended at the omission ; upon which it was decreed that a golden vase should be sent to the temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos* ; and there being but little gold in the city, the *Roman* ladies assembled, and gave their ornaments, amounting to eight talents in gold for that purpose ; upon this the Senate rewarded their generosity, by decreeing, that from thenceforward funeral orations should be pronounced in honour of the women, which till then had never been allowed.

Soon after the *Falisci* revolting, *Camillus*, who was again created a military Tribune, invested *Falerii* their chief city. During the siege a schoolmaster treacherously delivered

up his pupils, who were all sons to persons of the greatest distinction, to the *Roman* general. But *Camillus* sent back the noble youths to the besieged, with their master in chains; at which generous action the *Falisci* were so charmed, that they voluntarily submitted to the *Romans*.

Soon after Consuls were again elected, and *Camillus* falling under the displeasure of the people, went into voluntary banishment.

About this time the *Gauls* besieging *Clusium*, a city of *Tuscany*, the *Clusians* sent to desire the *Romans* to interpose their good offices; upon which they sent Ambassadors to the *Gallic* camp, where they were well received, though they could not prevail on them to raise the siege: but the Ambassadors entering the town, encouraged the *Clusians* to make a sally; this being contrary to the received law of nations, was so highly

highly resented by the *Gauls*, that leaving *Clusium*, they marched against *Rome*; when the *Romans* hearing of their approach, endeavoured to stop them; but were entirely defeated. At this loss the city was filled with consternation; nothing were to be heard but lamentations; the priests concealed the sacred relicks, the women flew up and down in despair; every one shifted for himself, and *Rome* was abandoned, except by those who retired to the Capitol, and by some antient Senators who staid in their houses. The *Gauls*, after pursuing the remains of the army they had defeated, entered the city without the least opposition, and were surprized to see the Senators waiting their coming in the Forum, with the utmost calmness; for they thought that by flying they should have betrayed the honour and dignity of the republic. These barbarians seeing them

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them seated in their ivory chairs, at first took them for statues, or the tutelary gods of the city, till one of them more bold than the rest, stroaking the beard of a Senator named *Papi- nius*, was struck by him with his ivory staff; upon which he killed the old man. The slaughter then began, and after murdering the rest, they plundered the city, and burnt it to ashes, the Capitol only excepted. The *Gauls* now attempted to climb to this place of security, and a party of them had got up to it; but the sound geese cackling, awaked the gar- rison, when *Marcus Marcius* repulsed the enemy, and for this glorious ac- tion was afterwards surnamed *Capito- linus*.

Thus Rome was destroyed in the 364th year after it was founded, and in the 388th year before Christ.

The garrison was soon in the ut- most want of provisions, and ready to

surrender, when *Camillus*, who in his absence had been created Dictator, and had raised forces in *Ardea*, the place of his retirement, arrived, and defeating the *Gauls*, raised the siege. The *Romans* afterwards agreed to purchase the departure of the *Gauls*, by paying them 1000 pounds weight of gold; but the latter using false dealing in weighing it, a contest arose, in the midst of which *Camillus* entering took the gold out of the scales, and telling the *Gauls*, that it was the custom of the *Romans* to free their country with iron, not with gold, a bloody battle ensued, in which the *Gauls* were so totally routed, that all the *Roman* territories were soon cleared of them. Thus *Rome* was taken and recovered in seven months; and *Camillus*, who was justly considered as a second *Romulus*, had a noble triumph; but *Marcus Marcius*, who, for saving the Capitol, had obtained the

the name of *Capitolinus*, being some years after tried for aspiring to sovereign power, was thrown from the place he had preserved.

The *Romans* rebuilt the city, and *Cornelius* afterwards vanquished the *Aequi*, the *Latins*, the *Volsci* and the *Gauls*, and after being five times Dictator, died of a pestilence that swept away multitudes of the inhabitants of the new city.

Soon after, it is said, that the ground in the Forum opening to a prodigious depth, endeavours were in vain used to fill it; when the Soothsayers being consulted, reply'd, that to free the city from the calamities with which it was threatened, the most valuable thing they had must be thrown into it; upon this *M. Curtius*, a young *Roman* Knight, who had distinguished himself in the field, putting on his armour, leaped into the gulph, and it instantly closed up. Fabulous



as this account appears, it is generally taken for granted, and the highest encomiums have been bestowed on *Curtius*, who is supposed to have thus sacrificed himself for his country.

Though most of the wars in which the *Romans* had hitherto engaged, were termed *defensive*, yet they had now more than doubled the extent of their dominions, since the expulsion of their Kings. But about the year of *Rome* 409, the *Romans* engaged in a war with the *Samnites*, who dwell where *Naples* is now situated, at above 100 miles from *Rome*, and gained a signal victory, there being 30,000 of the *Samnites* slain.

Soon after a fresh war broke out with the *Latines*. The Consuls *Manlius Torquatus* and *Decius Mus*, who commanded the forces, agreed, that in whatsoever part the army was distressed, the commander of that

that part should devote himself to the gods, and die for his country. The armies engaging, *Decius* according to his promise, sacrificed himself for his country, by rushing into the thickest of the enemy. Before the armies engaged, strict orders were given, upon pain of death, that no man should fight without leave: but the son of *Mantius* the other Consul, advancing with a body of horse to reconnoitre the enemy, was challenged by *Metius*, captain of the *Tusculans*. He accepted it, slew *Metius*, and brought away his spoils, which he laid at the feet of his father, who instantly caused him to be put to death for fighting without orders. A father's execution of his son on such an occasion, however necessary it might be to cause discipline to be observed, was certainly cruel; and thus to destroy the young victor, has perhaps more the appearance of a savage disposition.

position, than of a patriot spirit. However the *Latines* were vanquished, and sued for peace, which was granted them, but afterwards breaking it, all *Latium* was conquered.

In the 421st year of *Rome*, the Consuls *Titus Veturius* and *Spurius Posthumius*, marching against the *Samnites*, who had just been before defeated by the *Romans*, were drawn with the whole army in a narrow pass, called the *Furcæ Caudine*, and were so blocked up, that it was impossible to escape. *Pontius* the *Samnite* general, was advised by his father either to gain the friendship of the *Romans* by concluding a peace with them, and by letting them go unransomed, or to weaken a formidable enemy by putting them all to the sword. But the son, instead of following his father's prudent counsel, made them lay down their arms, and undergo the ignominy of passing under the yoke, and then concluded a treaty

ty with them, tho' the Consuls frankly told him it would be of no force. The city of *Rome* was in the utmost consternation and grief at this news. A fresh army was sent against the *Samnites*, and they being several times vanquished, were treated in the same ignominious manner as that in which they had treated the *Romans*. By this war the dominions of *Rome* were considerably enlarged on that side. The *Hetrurians* were soon after reduced to the subjection of the *Romans*, the *Umbrians* were weakened, and the *Lucani* vanquished.

The *Tarentines*, who lived 240 miles from *Rome*, were the last of the *Italians* who made a vigorous opposition to the *Romans*; after having carried on a war for some time against them, in conjunction with the *Lucani*, *Messapii*, *Brutii*, and *Samnites*, they obtained the assistance of *Pyrrhus*, King of *Epirus*, which involved the

*Romans* in the greatest war they had till then been ever engaged. In the 473d year of *Rome*, *Pyrrhus* crossed into *Italy* with 3000 horse, and 20,000 foot; and landed at *Tarentum*, where he immediately offered *Lævinus* the Consul, to be a mediator between the *Romans* and *Tarentines*; but the latter answered, that the *Romans* neither desired his mediation, nor feared his enmity.

They soon came to an engagement, and the battle was long and doubtful; but at last the *Epirots* prevailed, which was owing to the confusion occasioned by the elephants, which frightened the *Roman* horses. After this victory, *Pyrrhus* joined the *Samnites*, the *Lucani*, and *Brutii*, and then advanced to *Prænestæ*, within 18 miles of *Rome*, laying waste all before him. But being still desirous of peace he sent to *Rome*, *Cineas*, one of *Demosthenes's* scholars, who, *Pyrrhus* said, had

had stormed more cities by his rhetoric, than he himself had won by his arms. This Ambassador's eloquence and insinuating behaviour had a powerful influence on the minds of the Senate; when *Appius Claudius*, tho' blind with age, caused himself to be carried to the assembly, and making a speech in favour of war, *Cineas* was told, that if his master was desirous of having the *Romans* for his friends, he must defer making overtures of peace, till he had withdrawn his forces out of *Italy*. The *Romans* however sent an ambassador to treat about the ransom of the prisoners; this was *Fabricius*, a man equally revered for his virtue, his courage, and his poverty. *Pyrrhus* received him with the most advantageous offers to engage him in his interest, but all in vain. The next day *Pyrrhus* trying every method to unsettle *Fabricius's* mind, caused one of his largest elephants to be placed

placed behind the hangings; and in the midst of the conversation the tapestry was drawn aside, when the elephant raising his trunk over *Fabrizius's* head, set up a hideous roar. *Fabrizius*, though he had never seen an elephant before, was not intimidated; but turning calmly, said with a smile, "Neither your gold yesterday, nor this terrible animal to-day, can make the least impression upon me." *Pyrrius* was so highly pleased with *Fabrizius*, that he offered, if he would join him after the peace, to give him the first employment in his council and army; however he still refused; when the monarch, amazed at the greatness of his mind, released the prisoners, and dismissed *Fabrizius*. This truly great man had before refused considerable presents from the *Samnites*, tho' he had no other wealth but a little field, which he



FABRICIUS AND PYRRHUS.



FRONTISPIECE

he cultivated himself, and no other plate but a silver cup and a saltfeller.

Notwithstanding the generosity of *Pyrrhus*, in releasing the prisoners, the *Romans* were still bent on war, and the next year sent the consuls *Salpicius Saverrio* and *Decius Mus* with an army against him; but tho' *Pyrrhus* had the advantage, he owned that such another victory would ruin him. In the next campaign, *Fabricius* and *Artilius Papus* being chosen consuls, marched against him; but when the armies were within a small distance of each other, *Pyrrhus's* physician came in the dead of the night to *Fabricius*, and offered if he would give him a great reward, to poison his sovereign; but *Fabricius*, loading him with irons, sent him to *Pyrrhus*, with an account of his villainy; who astonished at the generosity of his adversary, cried, "This is the *Fabricius*, whom it would be  
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“ more difficult to turn from the  
 “ paths of virtue and honour, than  
 “ the sun from his course.” *Pyrrhus*  
 having caused his physician to be executed, again endeavoured, but in vain, to conclude a peace with the *Romans* ; but ambassadors coming to him from *Sicily*, to entreat him to free that island from the *Carthaginians* and several petty tyrants, he sailed thither. However he soon returned to *Tarentum*, and was defeated by the *Romans* : upon which he went back to *Epirus*, and soon after the *Tarentines* were subdued. The *Romans* having now increased their riches with their conquests, silver was first coined at *Rome* ; before which time they had no other money but brass.

The command of all the neighbouring countries on the continent not being sufficient to satisfy the ambition of the *Romans*, they extended their

their views to the island of *Sicily*, which made way for the famous *Carthaginian* war. The *Carthaginians* were a powerful republic on the coast of *Africa*, now called *Barbary*; their dominions extended 2000 miles in length, and they possessed the islands of *Sardinia*, *Corfica*, and part of *Sicily*. The *Mammertines*, who were inhabitants of *Campania* in *Italy*, had been called to succour the people of *Messana*, now called *Messina* in *Sicily*; but being delighted with that city had murdered all the men, and seized upon their wives and estates. The inhabitants of *Syracuse*, another city of *Sicily*, opposed these assassins, and had been generously assisted by *Pyrrhus*, who had now left the island. The *Mammertines* being distressed by their neighbours, a part of them called in the *Carthaginians*, and put them in possession of the citadel, and the rest of these murderers applied for

for assistance to the *Romans*, who on pretence of assisting these banditti, declared war against the *Carthaginians*. *Appius Claudius* being sent into *Sicily* soon raised the siege of *Messana*, and having defeated the *Syracusans* and *Carthaginians* in two battles, returned to *Rome*, and had a splendid triumph. Next year the *Romans* besieged *Syracuse*, but concluded an alliance with the *Syracusans*, on condition of their paying 100 talents of silver. They afterwards took *Agri-gen-tum*, and defeated a *Carthaginian* fleet that came to its relief.

The *Romans* had hitherto but an inconsiderable force at sea, while the *Carthaginians* were the masters of that element; but they now resolved to encrease their marine, and a *Carthaginian* vessel being driven by a tempest on the coast of *Italy*, it served them for a model, and from this they built 100 vessels of five oars  
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on a side, and twenty of three; mean while the men were taught to move their oars on dry land. With these vessels the Consul *Duillius* defeated a *Carthaginian* fleet; for the *Roman* ships being clumsy and unwieldy, and the sailors inferior to the others, he invented grapling engines, by which boarding the enemy's ships, the *Romans* fought as on shore. He then raised the siege of *Ægesta*, and took *Marcella* by storm. At this victory the Senate was overjoyed, and not only gave *Duillius* the honour of having the first naval triumph, but decreed, that whenever he supped in the city, he should have the privilege of being attended with flambeaux and music. A rostral pillar (so called from the beaks of the ships with which it was adorned) was also erected to his honour, and is now standing in *Rome*.

The following year *Hanno* the *Carthaginian* general, defending the city of *Olbia* in *Sardinia*, was defeated and slain by *Cornelius Scipio*, the Consul. This victory was followed by another over *Annibal*, who after his overthrow, was crucified by some of his own soldiers, that survived the defeat. Soon after a noble instance of bravery was performed in *Sicily*, by *Calpurnius Flenius*, a tribune of the army, who with 300 choice men, resolutely withstood the whole force of the *Carthaginians*, and was the only one who survived; he being miserably wounded, and covered with dead bodies.

Under the consulship of *Manlius* and *Attilius Regulus*, the *Roman* navy amounting to 330 ships, defeated a *Carthaginian* fleet of 350 sail, commanded by *Hamilcar*. The Consuls then made a descent in *Africa*, took the city of *Clupea*, and advanced into

the country, lying all waste before them; and after taking several cities by storm, *Munius* returned victorious to *Rome*, with 27,000 prisoners. When *Regulus* being ordered to continue, as Proconsul in *Africa*, fought three *Carthaginian* generals, defeated them, killed 18,000 men, took 5000 prisoners, and eight elephants, and obliged 74 cities to submit to his arms. 'Tis said, that *Regulus* engaged there a monstrous serpent, which by the assistance of his army, and the help of the battering engines, he flew, and sent his skin, which was 120 feet long, to *Rome*.

After this defeat, the *Carthaginians* sued for peace, which *Regulus* refused to grant, but on the most severe conditions; they therefore had recourse to the *Spartans*, who sent them *Xanthippus*, a brave and experienced general. This *Spartan* engaging with the *Romans*, defeated them, and took



*Regulus* prisoner. But the *Carthaginians* basely envying the glory of their deliverer, upon the pretence of conducting that general and his attendants back with honour to their country, had the horrid ingratitude to give private orders to have them all put to death in their passage.

Next year the consuls *Æmilius Paulus* and *Fabius Nobilior* defeated the *Carthaginians* near their own coasts, sunk 104 of their ships, and took 30 ; but setting sail for *Sicily*, a violent tempest arose, wherein most of the victorious ships were either swallowed up by the waves, or dashed against the rocks, and in this storm both the Consuls perished. The *Romans* however soon repaired the loss of their ships ; for within three months they built and launched 220 vessels ; but 150 of them being lost by another tempest, it was resolved that no more naval engagements should be sought,  
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and only 60 vessels kept at sea to guard the coasts. *Asdrubal*, the *Carthaginian* general, now laid waste all the country about *Panormus* in *Sicily*; but coming too near that city, *Metellus* gave him a dreadful overthrow, killed 20,000 men, and took 26 elephants.

The *Carthaginians* now wearied out with this unsuccessful war, sent *Regulus* with their Ambassadors to *Rome*, to persuade the Senate to agree to a peace. *Regulus* had been imprisoned five years in *Carthage*, and before his leaving that city, had been obliged to take an oath to return to it, in case his negotiation proved unsuccessful. On his arrival at *Rome*, though a single word would have restored him to his country, his liberty, his estate, his wife, and his children, he persuaded the Senate to prosecute the war, which had been as fatal to *Rome*, as to the *Carthaginians*; but

he imagined that the honour of his country was concerned ; and though he well knew that at his return he should suffer the most dreadful tortures, he resolved to go back, rather than break his oath. The Senate with the utmost reluctance complied with the advice that was to cost him so dear ; but this illustrious *Roman*, unmoved by the sorrow of his friends, or the tears of his wife and children, returned to *Carthage*, where he was thrown into a dismal dungeon, and after continuing in it a long time, the barbarians cutting off his eye-lids, exposed him to the beams of the sun ; and afterwards put him into a barrel stuck full of nails, whose points running into his flesh, allowed him no ease either day or night. At last, after having been long kept awake in this dreadful torture, he was nailed to a cross, on which he hung till he expired. The Senate justly enraged  
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at this inhuman treatment of the brave *Regulus*, was resolved to follow the barbarous example, and delivered up some prisoners of the greatest distinction, to *Marcia* his wife, who shut them up in an armoury filled with iron spikes, where she kept them five days without sustenance : *Bostar*, the *Carthaginian*, died under his torments ; but *Hamilcar* was kept five days longer, with the dead body, and only so much food as would just keep him alive. The magistrates hearing of this, resumed their humanity, and began to relent ; when, giving strict orders, that no more captives should be thus treated, they sent the ashes of *Bostar* to *Carthage*, and treated the rest of the prisoners with greater moderation.

The *Romans* now fitted out another fleet ; but it was destroyed by the *Carthaginians*, after which they infested the coast of *Italy*. But a fleet

of 200 sail being built by private subscription, this naval armament meeting with that of the enemy, obtained an entire victory. This loss brought the *Carthaginians* to a peace, the articles of which were, that they should pay 1000 talents of silver, and 2200 more within ten years; quit *Sicily*, and all the islands in its neighbourhood; never make war on the *Syracusans*, or their allies; nor bring any ships of war into the *Roman* ports; and that they should deliver up all their prisoners without ransom. Thus the first *Punic* or *Carthaginian* war was ended in the 513th year of *Rome*, in which the *Romans* are said to have lost 700 ships, and the *Carthaginians* 500.

A few years after *Teuta* Queen of the *Illyrians*, allowing her subjects to plunder all the ships they met at sea, the *Romans* sent Ambassadors to complain of it, upon which she caused  
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one of them to be put to death. At this the *Romans* declared war against her, and carried it on with such success, that she was obliged to sue for peace, which was granted, on condition of her paying an annual tribute ; and quitting almost all *Illyrium*, and never sending above two barks beyond the river *Lissus*. Thus the first *Illyrian* war was ended in less than two years. Soon after, the *Galli Senones* and *Gessatæ* marching towards *Rome*, were intirely defeated, and 40,000 cut to pieces, and being afterwards vanquished in several other battles, an end was put to the *Gallic* war.

At the conclusion of the 535th year of *Rome*, the *Carthaginians* resolved to break the ignominious treaty of peace they had concluded with the *Romans*. *Hamilcar* their general had obliged his son *Hannibal*, at nine years of age, to take a solemn oath that he would become the irreconcilable

cible enemy of the *Romans*. And when eighteen years old, sent him to *Spain* to learn the art of war, under that great Captain *Asdrubal*. The city of *Saguntum* in *Spain*, being in alliance with the *Romans*, he laid siege to it ; when the inhabitants who were very wealthy, sent to *Rome* to desire succour of the *Romans*, who immediately sent deputies to *Carthage* and *Hannibal*, to complain of this violation of this treaty ; but obtained no satisfaction. The *Saguntines* sustained the siege with great bravery during eight months, when being distressed by famine, and seeing no succours arrive, nor any means of obtaining an honourable capitulation, a great part of them threw themselves, with their wives, children, and effects, into the flames ; and the city being taken, *Hannibal* had the cruelty to put all who survived to the sword.

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The Romans now sent Ambassadors to *Carthage*, to enquire whether *Saguntum* had been besieged by order of the republic, and those Ambassadors obtaining no direct answer, they, according to the orders they had received, declared war, and returned to *Rome*. Upon which *Cornelius Scipio* was sent into *Spain*, and *Tiberius Sempronius* into *Sicily*.

The *Carthaginians* left the whole management of the war to *Hannibal*, (though he was then no more than 26 or 27 years of age) who having over-run all *Spain*, left *Hanno*, with a sufficient body of forces to guard that country, and crossed the *Pyrenean* mountains, with 50,000 foot, 9000 horse, and several elephants, his army being composed of the soldiers of different nations and languages. He marched to the foot of the *Alps*, and though it was the beginning of winter, resolved to cross them in order



to get into *Italy*. This passage was attended with almost unsurmountable difficulties; all which *Hannibal* overcame, and accomplished, though it reduced his army to 12000 *Africans*, 8000 *Spanish* foot, and 600 horse. *Scipio* the Consul marched to meet him, and a battle was fought at *Ticinum*, now called *Pavia*, in which the *Romans* were put to flight, when *Scipio* being wounded, was rescued by the bravery of his son, who was then but 17 years of age. Soon after *Sempronius* hastening to the succour of his colleague, a second battle was fought near *Placentia*, where the *Romans* were again vanquished.

In the Spring *Hannibal* recruited his army in the country of the *Gauls*, and advancing through the Fens into *Hetruria*, his soldiers were obliged to wade three or four days and nights through water, and he himself riding on the only elephant he had left, lost  
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one of his eyes. *Flaminius* the Consul marched to meet him ; but *Hannibal* coming up with him in a valley, where he had taken possession of the eminences, fell upon him by surprize and slew 15,000 *Romans*, among whom was *Flaminius*, 6000 were taken prisoners, and about 10,000 escaped to *Rome*. The city being now filled with consternation, *Fabius Maximus* was chosen Dictator. This general cautiously refused to give the *Carthaginians* battle, contenting himself with cutting off their provisions, straitening their quarters, and giving *Hannibal* perpetual alarms ; from this cautious conduct he obtained the name of *Cunctator*. *Hannibal* afterwards entering a valley, *Fabius* detached 4000 men to seize the pass, and posted the rest of his army on the hills ; when *Hannibal* finding himself blocked up, ordered small bundles of vine branches to be tied to the horns of

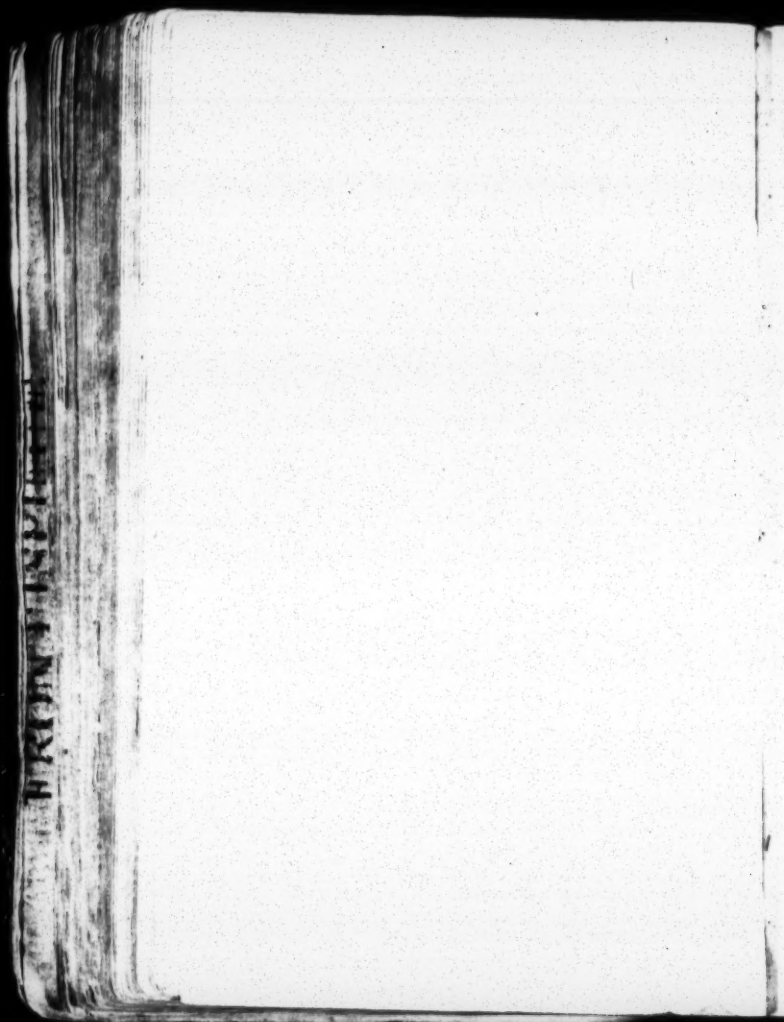
2000 oxen; the branches were set on fire in the dead of the night, and the oxen driven to the summit of the hills, where the *Romans* were encamped; when the beasts feeling the flames flew about in a rage, and set fire to all the bushes and shrubs that came in their way; at which the *Romans* were so frightened, that they quitted their posts, and gave *Hannibal* an opportunity to escape.

The next year *Æmilius Paulus* and *Terentius Varro* were sent to command in the room of *Fabius*, who was accused of being too timorous. The *Roman* army consisted of 80,000 foot, and 6000 horse, and the enemy of about 40,000 foot, and 10,000 horse. Both armies came within sight of each other near *Cannæ*, a small town in *Apulia*, when *Terentius*, contrary to the advice of *Æmilius*, came to an engagement; but the *Romans* suffered so dreadful a defeat, that *Hannibal*,

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HANNIBAL'S POLICY.



*bal*, in the heat of the slaughter, called out several times, "Stop, soldiers, spare the vanquished." The Romans lost 70,000 men, with *Æmilius* the Consul, and 14 Senators, besides 10,000 men, who guarded the camp, and after the battle surrendered themselves prisoners of war; while *Hannibal's* loss did not amount to quite 6000 men: But instead of marching to *Rome*, which he might then have easily taken, he made some stay in *Apulia*, and then marched to *Capua*, where imprudently stopping in that delightful country, he suffered his soldiers to become enervated, and gave the Romans time to recover themselves.

In the mean while *Hanno* and *Asdrubal* were vanquished by *Scipio* in *Spain*; the Romans defeated a *Carthaginian* army in *Sardinia*; and in *Sicily*, *Hiero* King of *Syracuse* being dead, and his grandson murdered,

*Marcellus* besieged that city by sea and land ; but his efforts were perpetually defeated by the wonderful engines invented by *Archimedes*, as we have already observed ; however after a siege of three years, the city was taken by surprize.

The defeat at *Cannæ* filled *Rome* with mourning ; but the most vigorous measures were taken to prevent the ruin of the republic ; and the surviving Senators, Knights, and even the lowest of the people, gave all the gold and silver that they had to pay the troops. Having thus raised an army, *Marcellus* marched against *Hannibal*, harraſſed his troops, forced him to raise some sieges, and repuls'd him in several rencounters. *Hannibal* afterwards hearing that *Casua* was invested by the *Romans*, advanced towards *Rome* to make a diversion, and led his cavalry to the gates of the city ; but notwithstanding this,

*Casua*

*Capua* was at length taken, after it had been besieged two years. Some time before this *Philip* the Tenth King of *Macedon*, sent Ambassadors to *Hannibal*, with an offer to assist him against the *Romans*; but these Ambassadors being seized and carried to *Rome*, *Valerius Latinus* was sent with an army into *Macedonia*. Thus the *Romans* carried on a war in four different countries at one and the same time; in *Italy*, in *Spain*, in *Macedonia*, and in *Sardinia*.

*Latinus*, after defeating *Philip* of *Macedon*, was sent into *Sicily*, and soon reduced the whole island. In *Italy*, *Marcellus* engaged *Hannibal* with different success; but at last falling into an ambuscade, he was slain, and *Caispinus* his colleague mortally wounded. The following year *Asdrubal* receiving orders to leave *Spain*, and march into *Italy* to succour his brother *Hannibal*, was



surrounded by the Consuls *Livius* and *Nero*, who cut him and his whole army to pieces, 55,000 being killed, and 5500 taken prisoners; and *Nero*, on his returning to his camp, caused *Asdrubal's* head to be thrown into the camp of *Hannibal*. After various successes in *Spain*, the brave *Scipio*, who had saved his father's life at the first battle fought against *Hannibal*, and was now but 24 years of age, was appointed Proconsul of *Spain*, where he made a rapid progress, possessing himself of *New Carthage*, and taking *Mago*, *Hannibal's* brother prisoner. He also set at liberty the hostages given by the *Spaniards* to the *Carthaginians*, which won the hearts of that people. Among these was a young lady of exquisite beauty, who was betrothed to *Allucius*, a *Celtiberian* Prince; *Scipio* being informed of this, nobly refused to see her, lest the temptation of having so accomplished a lady

a lady in his power, should prove too strong for his virtue; and generously ordered that the great sum offered for her ransom, should be added to her portion. In short, he drove out the *Carthaginians*, and having conquered all *Spain*, gained no less renown for his wisdom and moderation, than for his valour.

*Scipio* being now made Consul, was sent into *Africa*, as the most effectual means of finishing the *Carthaginian* war, and forcing *Hannibal* to leave *Italy*. He invested *Utica* by sea and land; and there *Masinissa*, who had joined him in *Spain*, reinforced him with the *Numidian* cavalry. The *Carthaginians* immediately raised a strong army, chiefly composed of horse, under the command of *Hanno*, who is supposed to be one of *Hannibal's* brothers, and who engaging *Scipio*, was defeated, and lost his life in the battle. The *Carthagi-*

nians had however soon the consolation of seeing another of their Generals of the name of *Asdrubal*, and soon after *Syphax*, arrive with a numerous army. The latter had dispossessed *Mastinissa*, King of *Numidia*, of his dominions. *Scipio*, after having obtained the advantage of both these Commanders in several skirmishes, sent out a party to view their camps; when finding that the tents in both were built with wood, and covered with straw or reeds, he sent *Laelius* and *Masinissa* to set fire to *Syphax's* camp, and himself advanced at the head of his troops to burn that of *Asdrubal*. In an instant both camps were in a blaze; the *Carthaginians* and *Numidians* were dreadfully alarmed, and their sole endeavours were employed about escaping the flames; when the *Romans* seizing the opportunity, made so great a slaughter of the enemy, that near 40,000 were left

left dead in the field, and 6 or 7000 taken prisoners. *Asdrubal* and *Syphax*, who fled with such of their forces as escaped, recruited their armies, and were twice more defeated; and in the last battle *Syphax* was taken prisoner. *Masfiniffa* the victor, then besieged *Cirta* his capital, and took it, where seeing the beautiful *Sophonisba*, he was unable to resist her charms, and with the hopes of securing her to himself, married her. At this step *Scipio* was highly displeased; and a few days after *Masfiniffa* was forced to send her a dose of poison, as her nuptial present, and as the only way by which he could keep his promise with the Queen, not to deliver her up to the *Romans*. *Sophonisba* drank the potion and expired; after which *Scipio*, to comfort *Masfiniffa* caused him to be proclaimed King of *Namidia*, with great pomp and solemnity.

*Hannibal*, after having passed 15 years in *Italy*, was now recalled ; but never banished man shewed more regret at leaving his native country, than he did at leaving that of an enemy. He accused the senate of *Carthage* for not having sent him proper supplies ; and himself, for not having made the best advantage of his victories. He landed in *Africa*, marched to *Zama*, near which *Scipio* was encamped, and sent spies to observe the state of the *Roman* army ; but these being taken, *Scipio* was so far from causing them to be put to death, that he ordered them to be led thro' his camp, and then sent back to *Hannibal*, who well knew whence so noble an assurance flowed. He therefore soon after sent to *Scipio*, to desire an interview, which being granted, they met in a spacious plain between the two armies ; but this parley coming to nothing, both sides pre-

prepared for a battle ; in which, tho' *Hannibal* displayed the utmost bravery and military skill, he was at last vanquished, the *Carthaginians* having 20,000 men killed; and the like number taken prisoners. *Hannibal* escaped to *Carthage*, and informing the Senate that they had no other choice left but to accept of peace on any terms ; they applied to *Scipio* for that purpose, who ordered their Ambassadors to meet him at *Tunis*. During this *Vermina*, the son of *Syphax*, had marched with a powerful army to succour the *Carthaginians*, but was defeated by *Creus Octavius* and *Masinissa*. After which a peace was concluded with the *Carthaginians* upon the most rigorous terms ; for they were not only to deliver up to the *Romans* all deserters and captives ; but all their ships of war except ten tiremes ; with all their tame elephants, and were to train up no more  
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for the field: They were not to make war out of *Africa*, nor even in that country, without the consent of the *Romans*: They were to restore to *Masinissa*, whatever they had taken from him or his ancestors; and to pay the *Romans* 10,000 *Eupoic* talents of silver, or 1,750,000*l.* sterling, in 50 annual payments (of 35000*l.* each) and to give 100 hostages nominated by *Scipio*. After the conclusion of this treaty, *Scipio* arrived at *Rome*, where he had a most magnificent triumph, and was honoured with the surname of *Africanus*. Thus ended the second *Punic* war, after it had continued 17 years.

The next year was resumed the *Macedonian* war against King *Philip*, who, in order to curb the *Romans*, had broke the peace, by sending succours to the *Carthaginians*, by laying siege to *Abydos*, and investing *Athens*, which applied to *Rome* for assistance:

assistance : The Consul *Quintus Flaminius* was sent with a fleet to their aid, who having twice defeated *Philip*, obliged him to sue for peace, which was granted upon the following terms : That all the cities of *Greece* should be free; and that *Philip* should evacuate those in which he had garrisons ; that he should restore to the *Romans* all the prisoners and deserters ; deliver up all his ships that had decks, five excepted, and pay 1000 talents. *Flaminius*, with ten Commissioners, appointed to restore the *Grecian* cities to their liberty, went to the *Isthmian* games, where all *Greece* was assembled, and caused proclamation to be made by a herald, that the Senate and people of *Rome*, with *Titus Quintius Flaminius*, the General, (having overcome *Philip* and the *Macedonians*,) delivered them from all garrisons and taxes, declared them



them free, and ordained that they should be governed by their respective laws. At these words all the spectators were filled with an excess of joy, and the games being ended they ran to see their deliverer; saluted him, kissed his hand, and covered him with crowns and festoons of flowers.

During this war, *Furius* the Prætor, vanquished the *Gauls*, who a little before had revolted and laid siege to *Cremona*, killing 30,000 men. The arts and sciences now began to flourish at *Rome*, and about this period *Plautus* had his plays acted in that city.

About the year of *Rome* 561, a powerful alliance was formed against the *Romans* by *Antiochus the Great* in *Asia*, the *Ætolians* in *Greece*, and *Hannibal* in *Africa*. When advice was brought to *Rome* that *Hannibal* had made a league with *Antiochus*,  
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the people were filled with such terrible apprehensions, that the Senate sent *Creus Servilius* to *Africa*, to watch the motions of that great man, and even to prompt his enemies to destroy him; but he perceiving the storm they were raising, privately left *Carthage*, and fled to *Antiochus*, who received him as a present sent from the Gods. The artful *Romans* now sent ambassadors to *Antiochus*, not so much with the view of obtaining peace, as with the design of either bribing *Hannibal*, or make the King suspect his fidelity, from the frequent conferences they held with him; accordingly they were every day in his company, and acted their parts so well, that *Antiochus* thinking that he was reconciled to them, put no longer the same confidence in him, and *Hannibal* found, that all the arguments he could use, were not sufficient to remove the King's distrust.

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In opposition to his advice, the King refused to make *Italy* the seat of the war, joined the *Ætolians*, and took *Chalcis* in the island of *Eubæa*; but instead of pursuing his march, spent the whole winter in that city in indolence and effeminate pleasures. This afforded *Acilius* the Consul, time to advance towards him; but at the bare rumour of his approach, *Antiochus* retired from the siege of *Thermophyle*, where his army, except 500 men, were cut in pieces. *Portius Cato* signalized himself greatly in this battle. Soon after *Antiochus's* fleet was defeated by the *Romans*; and a fleet commanded by *Hannibal*, was beat in an engagement with the *Rhodians*. Terrified at these ill successes, *Antiochus* imprudently left *Lysimachia*, and suffered *Lucius Cornelius Scipio*, and *Scipio Africanus*, with the troops designed for the land service, to pass the *Hælfpont* without

opposition, and this was the first time the *Romans* got footing in *Asia*. Not long after, *Lucius Scipio* obliged *Antiochus* to come to a battle at *Magnesia*, and intirely defeated him, killing 50,000 foot, and 4000 horse; and taking 14,000 prisoners, with 15 elephants; while the *Romans* lost only 300 foot, and 24 horse. After this victory all the cities of *Asia Minor* voluntarily submitted to the *Romans*, and *Antiochus* was obliged to consent to a peace upon the most severe terms; for among others he was to evacuate all the cities he possessed on this side mount *Taurus*; to defray all the expences of the war, and to surrender up *Hannibal*. *Lucius Scipio* now returned triumphant to *Rome*, and was surnamed *Asiaticus*. *Hannibal* after flying to several places to escape the *Romans*, at last took refuge in the court of *Prusias* King of *Bithynia*, who engaging in a war with

with *Eumenes* King of *Pergamus*, he, by *Hannibal*'s means, obtained several victories both by sea and land, which ought to have secured him an undisturbed asylum at his court. However the *Romans*, who meanly thirsted for his blood, would not suffer him to be easy there; but sent *Flaminius* to complain of the protection he gave to *Hannibal*; when the latter finding that the ungrateful *Prusias* had taken measures to prevent his escape, he ordered the poison he had long kept for this melancholy occasion to be brought, and taking it in his hand: "Let us, says he, free the *Romans* from their disquietude, since they have not patience to wait for an old man's death, and have basely sent a person of consular dignity to spirit up *Prusias* impiously to murder one who is not only his friend, but his guest;" and then after invoking  
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the gods, the protectors and avengers of the sacred rights of hospitality, he swallowed the poison, and died at 70 years of age.

About the same time the brave *Scipio Africanus* was accused at *Rome* of defrauding the treasury of the spoils taken in the last mentioned war, and of holding a treasonable correspondence with *Antiochus*. *Scipio* came to the assembly in white; but instead of answering to the articles brought against him, he put on his triumphal crown, and cried, "On this day, I overthrew the fierce *Hannibal* and the *Carthaginians*; let us therefore go to the Capitol, and return thanks to the Gods." Upon which the people forgetting that he stood impeached as a criminal, attended him to all the temples in the city, as if it had been the day of his triumph. *Scipio* being afterwards accused by the Senate, withdrew to

a town in *Campania*, where he spent the rest of his days in the conversation of learned men.

The next considerable affair in which the *Romans* were engaged, was the second *Macedonian* war, against *Perseus*, who succeeded to the crown after the death of *Philip* his father. This Prince had the advantage of the *Romans* in two campaigns; but in the third was entirely defeated by *Æmilius Paulus*, and being afterwards seized with his wife and children, he and his two sons, were carried to *Rome* to grace the victor's triumph.

In the same war *Lucius Anicius* overthrew *Gentius* King of the *Illyrians*, the ally of *Perseus*, and took him with his wife and children prisoners. He then turned his arms against the *Epirots*, who had also assisted *Perseus*, and not only took 70 of their cities, which were plundered by his soldiers, but barbarously sold 150,000 of the inha-

inhabitants for slaves, and in the triumph decreed for *Anicius*, the unhappy *Gentius* marched before his chariot.

We are now to enter upon the third *Punic* war, which ought to cast an eternal infamy on the *Romans*, who through an insatiable thirst after unbounded dominion, sacrificed all the obligations of justice and humanity.

*Masiniſſa* having attacked some nations under the protection of the *Carthaginians*, these made an inroad into his territories; and *Masiniſſa* carrying his complaints to *Rome*, *Carthaginian* deputies were also sent; but the latter were not allowed the least redress. Shocked at this injustice, the people began to build ships, and to fortify their strong holds, while *Masiniſſa*, secure of the protection of *Rome*, resolved to seize a considerable province belonging to that people;



the *Carthaginians* now made fresh complaints to the *Romans*; and only desired to be maintained in the possession of their territories, as limited by *Scipio*, but after sending commissioners, the *Romans* resolved to destroy *Carthage*, under pretence of their building ships, and taking up arms against *Masiniſſa*. It was however thought advisable to stay till *Masiniſſa* had weakened that republic by a war. This Prince therefore levied a strong army, as did also the *Carthaginians*; but when they were going to engage, *Scipio* happened to arrive at *Masiniſſa's* camp, upon which both parties agreeing to make him their arbiter were seemingly reconciled: Yet notwithstanding this, *Masiniſſa's* eldest son cut to pieces the greatest part of the *Carthaginian* army, with their general. So far from resenting this, the *Carthaginians*, sent to assure the Senate, that they

they would pay an implicit obedience to their orders. But the *Romans* being bent on the destruction of *Carthage*, proclaimed war, and sent a great army under the command of the Consuls *Censorinus* and *Manlius*. The *Carthaginians*, filled with the utmost dread, again sent Ambassadors to *Rome*, who told *Censorinus*, that they were deputed to complain of the violation of a peace, which had been religiously observed on their part, and to offer the *Romans* an unlimited submission, provided they might be allowed to possess that blessing. To this it was answered, that they should be continued in the enjoyment of their liberty, their laws, their territories, and all their possessions, if within 30 days they sent as hostages to *Lilybaeum*, 300 young *Carthaginians* of the first distinction; and complied with the orders of the Consuls.

And to these severe conditions the *Carthaginians* submitted.

The Consuls being arrived, the *Carthaginian* deputies went to the *Roman* camp, and were told by *Censorinus*, that the people of *Carthage* must immediately deliver up all their arms. With this unreasonable demand they also complied, and their arms were sent in a multitude of waggons to the *Roman* camp. *Censorinus*, having thus artfully and perfidiously obtained their instruments of defence, told them, that the *Roman* people were resolved to raze *Carthage*; but that the inhabitants might build another city in their own dominions, provided it was ten miles from the sea. The Consul had no sooner pronounced this dreadful sentence, than the *Carthaginians*, distracted and unable to vent their grief by sighs and groans, rolled in the dust and rent their cloaths. But recovering

covering from this consternation, they shut their gates, and resolved to make a vigorous resistance, tho' without soldiers and without arms. The temples, the palaces, and open squares, were in an instant changed into so many arsenals, where men and women worked day and night in making implements of war; and materials being wanting for ropes the women cut off their hair and abundantly supplied that deficiency. *Censorinus* at length attacked the city on one side, and *Marlius* on the other, while *Scipio Emilianus*, a Tribune in the army, signalized himself greatly; but the *Carthaginians* now repulled them at every assault, and making the boldest sallies, burnt their engines, and harassed their foragers. Their troops encreased, and they daily got new allies. In this manner two years were spent, when the *Romans* growing uneasy, chose *Scipio* Consul, though

under the age required for those who possessed that dignity. He cut off the *Isthmus* which led to the city, prevented their receiving provisions out of the country, and blocked up the harbour : but the besieged, with wonderful industry made a new passage into the sea, by which they received necessaries. During the winter quarters *Scipio* in one engagement slew 70,000 of the enemy's troops without the city, and early the next spring the citadel surrendered, on condition that the people, except the deserters, should have their lives spared ; when 50,000 men and women marched out, and were sent into the fields under a strong guard ; but the deserters, who amounted to about 900, finding they were to be allowed no quarter, fortified themselves in the temple of *Æsculapius*, with *Asdrubal*, his wife and two children. These being ready to perish by famine,  
*Asdru-*

*Asdrubal* came privately to *Scipio*, and threw himself at his feet. The Roman General, immediately shewed him to the deserters, who having vented millions of imprecations against him, set fire to the temple. As the flames were spreading, *Asdrubal's* wife, being dressed in the most splendid manner, placed herself with her children in sight of *Scipio*, and cried with a loud voice: "I call not down  
" curses on thy head, O Roman, for  
" thou takest the privilege allowed  
" thee by the laws of war ; but may  
" the Gods of *Carthage*, and thou in  
" concert with them, punish, ac-  
" cording to his deserts, the false  
" wretch who has betrayed his coun-  
" try, his gods, his wife, and his  
" children !" Then addressing *As-*  
*drubal*, she added, " Perfidious, base  
" wretch ! This fire will presently  
" consume both me and my children ;  
" but as to thee, go ; adorn the gay  
" tri-

“triumph of thy conqueror, and  
“suffer in the fight of all *Rome*, the  
“tortures thou so justly deservest!”  
Then snatching up her children, she  
cut their throats, threw them into  
the flames, and rushing into them  
herself, was followed by all the de-  
serters.

*Scipio* allowed his soldiers to plun-  
der *Carthage* for some days, and then  
set fire to it. Thus was this fine  
trading city, which was 24 miles in  
compass, destroyed in the 607th or  
608th year of *Rome*. *Scipio* return-  
ing to *Rome*, had the most noble tri-  
umph ever known, and was honour-  
ed with the same surname as his  
grandfather, being called the young-  
er *Scipio Africanus*.

The *Romans* next proclaimed war  
against the *Corinthians*, which was  
also ended by the razing of the fine  
city of *Corinth*.

They

They next made war on *Spain*, which had rebelled; and this war ended in the destruction of *Numantia*, after a noble resistance that lasted during a siege of nine years; at the end of which time, the citizens being preyed upon by famine, and allowed no other terms than surrendering at discretion, were seized with such despair, that to prevent their falling into the hands of the *Romans*, they murdered their wives and children, and burnt them with their most valuable effects; after which they either laid violent hands on themselves, or rushed into the midst of the *Romans*, and were cut in pieces, scarce a man being left to adorn *Scipio's* triumph; who by this victory, besides the surname of *Africanus*, obtained that of *Numantinus*.

After the ruin of *Carthage*, of *Corinth* and *Numantia*, the *Romans* yielded themselves up to a love of ease



ease and pleasure, and a desire of wealth soon banished all the social virtues. *Tiberius Gracchus*, however, endeavour'd to restrain the unjust oppressions of the Senate, and, being elected Tribune, preferred a law, forbidding any person to possess above 500 acres of the public lands, and commanded the rest to be divided among the poor. He afterwards attempted to obtain a law for distributing the money of *Attalus* King of *Pergamus*, which he had lately left, together with his kingdom, to the people of *Rome*. The Senate resolved to oppose this design by force of arms, and *Gracchus* retiring to the Capitol, the Senators, principal Patricians, and the greatest part of the *Roman* Knights followed him thither, headed by *Scipio Nasica*, then *Pontifex Maximus*, and killed him, with 300 of his followers.

A few

A few years after, *Caius Gracchus*, younger brother to the former, undertook the patronage of the laws his brother had enacted, but was opposed by *Scipio Numantinus*, soon after which that brave man was found dead in his bed, and was supposed to have been poisoned. *Caius Gracchus* being elected Tribune, preferred several laws, and making a strict enquiry into the corruption of the Senators, found means to transfer the power of judging corrupt Magistrates from them, to the *Equites*, or Knights, who had before no particular authority, and this produced a remarkable change in the Government ; for the *Roman* citizens were hereby divided into three orders, the Senatorial, the Equestrian, and Plebeian. *Caius Gracchus* being however frustrated in one of his attempts, went to *Africa* with *Flaccus* his colleague, and undertaking to found *Carthage* a-new, con-

conducted thither a colony of 6000 citizens. On his return to *Rome* he found that many of his laws were annulled, and that *Opimus*, who was then Consul, being his professed enemy, had endeavoured to find some plausible pretence for putting him to death. On which *Gracchus* resolved to raise forces, and withdrew to the Capitol, with several of his friends privately armed, where he was followed by *Opimus* and the Knights; whereupon he and his friends retired to the *Aventine Mount*, and there fortified themselves. But the Consul pressing hard upon *Gracchus*, and a reward being published, offering for his head its weight in gold, he fled to a grove, where thinking it impossible to escape, he prevailed on his slave to kill him, which he did, and then put an end to his own life, and fell on the body of his master. When *Caius's* body was found, his head

head was cut off, and being filled with lead, to encrease its weight, was carried to *Opimus*; which was not sufficient to glut his revenge, for he caused 3000 of the mutineers to be put to death.

At this time the *Romans* were engaged in several wars abroad; in particular, the *Salii* were vanquished, and *Q. Fabius Maximus* defeated *Bituitus*, King of the *Arverni*, in a most bloody battle, wherein 120,000 of his men were slain, and that Prince, with his son, taken prisoners. For this victory *Fabius Maximus* was honoured with a triumph, and surnamed *Allobrogicus*. A war was also carried on in *Africa* against *Jugurtha*, one of the grandsons of *Masiniſſa*, King of *Numidia*, which ended in the ruin of that cruel and ambitious Prince, who was brought in chains to *Rome*, where he adorned the triumph of *Marius*, and was then thrown

thrown naked into a deep dungeon, and died of hunger.

A little before this, the *Cimbri*, who inhabited *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, now called *Denmark*, marched out of their country, and joining the *Teutones*, a German nation, went in search of new habitations in a milder climate. These *Barbarians*, amounting to 300,000, besides a vast multitude of old men, women and children, marching into *Gaul*, obtained many victories; and among the rest one in which the *Romans* lost 80,000 men. At length *Marius* marching against the *Teutones*, came to an engagement, when the battle lasting two days, it is said that 140,000 of the enemy were slain, and *Theutobochus*, their King taken prisoner, whereby the whole nation was almost extirpated. As to the *Cimbri*, they had crossed the *Alps*, and advanced into *Gallia Cisalpina*; where being  
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attacked the next year by *Marius*, the slaughter was so great, that 120,000 were slain, and 60,000 taken prisoners. The wives of the *Cimbri* fought in their war chariots with the greatest intrepidity; but finding the battle lost, they murdered all their children, and afterwards themselves, that they might not survive their defeat. *Marius* was now honoured with the title of *third founder* of Rome, and had a triumph decreed him, for having ended this war, which had lasted twelve years.

The *Latines*, who furnished their quota of horse and foot, and by the tribute they paid, and their valour, contributed largely to the support, the strength, and glory of the republic, now desired to be admitted citizens of Rome, and *Drusus*, a Tribune, espoused their cause in opposition to the Senate; but as he was speaking from a Tribunal he had erected in

his own house, he was stabbed by an assassin ; and this introduced what is called the Social War : For the *Latines* exasperated at finding themselves excluded from their pretensions by the murder of *Drusus*, resolved to procure that by violence, which they could not obtain by gentle methods ; upon which they joined in a close confederacy with the *Lucanians*, *Apulians*, *Marfi*, *Peligni*, *Samnites*, &c. and each nation with the utmost diligence and secrecy, provided arms, horses, soldiers, and experienced Generals. However, before they committed any act of hostility, they sent Ambassadors to the Senate, desiring to be admitted citizens of *Rome* : But their demand being rejected, they all took up arms, and on a sudden there was seen in the midst of *Italy* 100,000 men, headed by commanders brought up in the *Roman* service. The Senate indeed used the utmost diligence

diligence in preparing to oppose them; yet the *Romans* sustained such losses, that they were obliged to recruit their armies by enlisting their slaves. But the following year the *Ficentes* and *Asculani* were overthrown by *Pompey*, who also slew 18,000 of the *Marsi*, took 3000 prisoners, and at last taking *Asculum*, he caused all the officers and persons of the greatest distinction in the city, to be first scourged, and then beheaded. Many great actions were also performed by *Sylla*, for which he obtained the Consulate. But the Senate perceiving that by the destruction of their allies they had weakened themselves, and lost so many soldiers, began to soften, and admitted those to the freedom of the city who were neighbours to *Rome*; after which all the confederates successively obtained that privilege, and were formed into eight new tribes.



The Senate being now resolved to carry on a war against *Mithridates*, a very powerful Prince, *Sylla* was nominated Consul, and made Governor of *Asia Minor*; but *Caius Marius*, who was his inveterate enemy, determined to supplant him, and winning over *P. Sulpitius*, one of the people, committed the greatest disorders, put the Consuls to flight, and had the command of the war against *Mithridates* transferred from *Sylla* to himself. *Marius* then sent officers of his own party to command in the army, but they were killed by the soldiers, and in revenge *Marius* caused many of *Sylla's* friends to be murdered, and their houses were plundered. *Sylla* now appeared at the gates of *Rome* with his whole army, and entering the city in a hostile manner, was opposed by *Marius* and his party, when the citizens being afraid they should be plundered,

dered, declared in favour of *Marius*, and threw a shower of darts and stones from the tops of the houses; at which *Sylla*, taking a lighted torch, threatened to fire the city; the people terrified by this menace, suspended their hostilities; and *Marius* and *Sulpitius* were soon obliged to fly from *Rome*. *Sylla* being now master of the city, annulled the decree by which the command of the army against *Mitbridates* was given to *Marius*, and declaring both *Marius* and his son, with *Sulpitius*, and twelve of the chief Senators of their party, enemies to *Rome*, set a price on their heads; their goods were put up to public sale; and he immediately dispatched his troops into all quarters to seize them. *Marius* however escaped, but *Sulpitius* being taken, his head was struck off and fixed on the *Rostra*, which filled the inhabitants with terror and resentment, and the

next year they chose *Cornelius Cinna* Consul, who was of an opposite party.

*Sylla* having again set out in order to carry on the war against *Mithridates*, *Cinna* resolved to get *Marinus* restored, and to encrease his power, sent privately to desire the allies to come to *Rome* with swords under their gowns. They accordingly came, when *Cinna* mounting the *Rostra*, made a speech, wherein he proposed that the eight last tribes, which included the allies, should be suppressed, and incorporated by lot into the ancient ones. The citizens being exasperated at this motion, disputes arose, and the allies drawing their swords from under their gowns, put them to flight. Immediately the inhabitants of *Rome* took up arms, falling upon the allies, and drove them out of the city. *Cinna* ran up and down to rally his adherents, and promising liberty

to the slaves, invited them to join him; but all his endeavours being ineffectual, he left *Rome*, and went to the crowd of the *Italians* he had invited thither; he afterwards visited their cities, and in all the towns through which he passed, exhorted the people to take up arms, in order to be revenged on the *Romans*. Most of the cities resolving on a war, *Cinna* at the head of this new party, began to raise men and money; and by his address gaining over a party of *Roman* soldiers, encamped near *Capua*. The Senate now divested him of the dignity of Consul, but his party daily encreased, news being brought that *Marius* was advancing to join him: of whose sufferings, during his exile, it will be proper to take notice.

*Caius Marius* after having obtained many glorious victories, and been six times Consul, was forced to abandon *Rome* on foot, without a friend or

even servant to attend him, and being pursued by order of *Sylla*, ran into a fen to secure himself, where he stood a whole night up to the neck in mud.

At day-break he got out of it, and went to the sea-shore, in hopes of meeting with some vessel that might convey him from *Italy*; but was seized, and carried stark naked, covered with dirt, and a halter about his neck, to *Minturnæ*, a town in *Campania*; from whence he had the happiness to escape in a ship to the island of *Ænaria*, where he found some of his proscribed friends.

He thence put to sea, and landed in *Sicily*, whither being pursued, he sailed for *Africa*, in hopes of finding there a safe asylum; but he had not been landed many days before he was ordered to leave the country, by a Lictor sent from *Sextilius*, Prætor in that province.

Grieved



CAIUS MARIUS SEIZED.



Grieved and enraged to find that he who had been in a manner sovereign of the globe, had not so much as a corner allowed him to hide his head in, he replied, "Tell thy master that thou hast seen *Marius*, banished from his country, and sitting on the ruins of *Carthage*:" Thus reminding the Prætor of the instability of all human things. He put to sea, and being joined by his son, returned to *Italy*, where going to *Cinna's* camp, that commander would have given him the title of Pro-Consul, which he refused. Here he affected to wear a tattered robe, and to appear with his hair and beard neglected, as if oppressed by the weight of his misfortunes. Multitudes flocked to him from all parts, and he was also joined by a multitude of slaves, to whom he promised liberty; and of a select number of these he composed a body guard. If the misfortunes of

*Marius*



*Marius* has filled the reader with pity, that pity will soon be changed into horror.

*Cinna* and *Marius* now advanced to the gates of *Rome*; when the Senate fearing a general revolt, sent a deputation to the former, by which they recognized him as Consul. *Cinna* entered the city, attended by his guards, after having made a solemn promise, not to put any person to death in an illegal manner. *Marius* halted at the gates declaring, that as he had been sent into exile by a public decree, another must be issued to authorise his return: but afterwards thinking the ceremony too long, and impatiently desiring to satiate his revenge, he threw off the mask, and rushed into the city with a party of soldiers, who instantly murdered all whom he had marked out for destruction. Several illustrious Senators were butchered in the streets; and  
this

this blood-thirsty wretch to extend his vengeance beyond the grave, ordered their heads to be set upon the Rostra, and their mangled bodies to be left in the streets, that they might be devoured by dogs. The furious multitude of slaves whom he had appointed the instruments of his cruelty, murdered the fathers of families, plundered their houses, and forced away their children. At the least signal made by their bloody leader, they committed the most horrid assassinations; and to complete his butchery, *Marius* commanded them to kill all those whose salute he did not return. Vexed that he could not wreak his vengeance on *Sylla*, he poured it on those who were most dear to him; but finding that his wife and children had escaped, he ordered his house to be pulled down, and his possessions to be confiscated. He then repealed all the laws which

*Sylla*

*Sylla* had made in his Consulship, and secured that office for *Cinna* and himself the following year. But now, having experienced the reverses of fortune, and glutted his revenge, he dreaded *Sylla's* return, and drinking deeply to stifle the reflections of his own mind, he brought upon himself a pleurisy, of which he died in the 70th year of his age.

To prevent the return of *Sylla* an army was sent into *Asia* against *Mithridates* under the command of *Valerius Flaccus*, whom they had raised to the consulship, and *Cinna* appointed as that General's Lieutenant, a Senator named *Fimbria*, who was as much beloved for his valour, as *Valerius* was hated for his pride and severity. Being arrived in *Asia*, a quarrel arose between them, which was carried to such a height, that *Valerius* fled, and afterwards hid himself in a well, where being discovered by *Fimbria*, he drew him

him from thence and slew him with his own hand, and afterwards made the whole army take an oath of fidelity to himself. *Fimbria* gained great advantages over *Mithridates*, and obliged him to quit *Pergamus* a city of *Troas*.

*Mithridates* was a very learned Prince, and a great commander, but was a stranger to justice and humanity; he had prodigious armies, and his territories were chiefly composed of those he had conquered from his neighbours. He had seized upon *Cappadocia* and *Bithynia*, the Kings of which were allies to the Romans. *Thrace*, *Macedon*, *Greece*, *Athens*, and most of the islands called the *Cyclades*, had met with the same fate: And to insult the Romans, he had caused melted gold to be poured down the throat of *Aquilius*, a Roman citizen, reproaching him at the same time with the avarice of his countrymen.

men. The Senate before this war had sent to *Mithridates* to withdraw his troops out of all those provinces, as being under their protection; when to shew his contempt for that people, it is said that he caused 150,000 *Romans* to be massacred, the greatest part merchants, who during the peace had settled in the East, and in the chief cities of *Greece*; which provocations had given a just occasion for the war.

*Sylla* in less than three years recovered all the cities of *Greece*; and defeated in two pitched battles three of the Generals of *Mithridates*, who commanded an army in *Boeotia* of above 100,000 men, tho' he himself had but 15,000. *Mithridates* was now afraid of being driven quite out of *Asia*, and therefore concluded an ignominious peace with *Sylla*, by which he consented to abandon *Asia Minor*, *Paphlagonia*, *Bithynia* and *Cappadocia*.

*Capadocia* ; agreed to pay 2000 talents for defraying the expence of the war, and to give up 70 gallies.

*Sylla* now marched against *Fimbria*, and having encamped near him, found means to seduce away most of his soldiers ; when *Fimbria*, seeing himself betrayed, fell upon his sword, after which the rest of his troops enlisted under *Sylla*, who having thus ended the war, hasted to *Rome*. He landed at *Brundisium*, and while he staid there to retrein his army, was joined by several bodies of new raised forces ; and among the rest *Cn. Pompey*, afterwards called *Pompey the Great*, brought him three legions. *Sylla* by his artifices soon gained over the whole army under the Consul *L. Cornelius Scipio*, and obliging *Scipio* to make a solemn promise never to take up arms against him, suffered him to depart. He afterwards defeated *Norbanus* the other Consul,

and the next year, when young *Marius* was Consul, obtained a victory over him, after a very obstinate engagement. *Marius* having thrown himself into *Prænestæ*, *Sylla* blocked up that city, and then went to *Rome*, where having confiscated the estates of the partizans of *Marius*, he returned to the army. The Generals on both sides exerted themselves with great bravery on occasion of this siege, and *Sylla* obtained a compleat victory over *Carbo* and *Norbanus*. Soon after, *Telesinus* General of the *Samnites*, marched to *Rome*, at the head of 60,000 men, with a resolution to raze it to the ground, when the inhabitants, filled with horror, shut the gates and run to their arms. A body of young *Romans* headed by *Appius Claudius*, made a sally, and fought with incredible bravery; but *Rome* was on the point of being taken when 700 horse, dispatched by *Sylla*,  
came

came galloping into the city. Soon after *Sylla* himself arrived with his army, and giving *Craſſus* the command of the right wing, and heading himself the left, came to a battle, which lasted till night; when upwards of 50,000 men were slain, and 8000 taken prisoners, who were cruelly butchered by the order of *Sylla*. *Præneſte* now surrendered, and *Marius* finding it impossible to escape, slew himself; after which *Sylla* put all the inhabitants, except the women and children, to the sword.

*Sylla* now entered *Rome* at the head of his triumphant army; and the civil war being ended, his thirst of blood greatly exceeded that of the cruel *Marius*; for he caused a cruel massacre to be made of 6000 men who had fled to *Rome* to avoid the death with which they were threatened; and the Senate discovering a



surprize at their dying shrieks, he told them that they were only a parcel of wretches, who were punished by his order. Soon after, this inhuman monster posted up in the Forum the names of 40 Senators, and 1600 Knights, all of whom he proscribed, the like number of Senators, and a multitude of the wealthiest citizens of *Rome*. The sons and grandsons of the proscribed were declared infamous; and those who saved any person mentioned in the proscription, were themselves proscribed. Slaves who had assassinated their masters, were rewarded for their villainy; and to the disgrace of human nature, children were seen with their hands reeking in the blood of their fathers, claiming a horrid reward for being parricides. The possession of a great estate was now a crime, and sufficient cause of death. After this *Sylla* ex-  
tended

tended his proscriptions to cities and whole nations; and seized on all the possessors, houses, and territories of such cities as had declared for *Marius*, bestowing them on his soldiers, in order to bind them to his interest, and then caused himself to be declared perpetual Dictator. This great event happened in the 672d year of *Rome*.

On his entrance into this office, which was that of an absolute Monarch, he abolished old laws, enacted new ones, seized upon the public treasury, and being as liberal to his friends, as he was cruel to his enemies, he took a pleasure in lavishing the treasures of the republic on those who had followed his fortunes, particularly on *Craesus*, whom he made the wealthiest citizen in *Rome*. In the first year of his administration a war broke out again with *Mithridates*, occasioned by the ambition of *Murena*,

whom *Sylla* had left in *Asia* ; but a peace was concluded with that Monarch, after the war had lasted two years. *Sylla* in the third year of his Dictatorship, to the surprize of the whole world, resigned that office, disbanded his guards, and returned home as a private man ; and, what is more extraordinary, after shedding so much blood, none of his enemies made the least attempt on his life, so that he died peaceably in his bed : but his body was putrified and covered with lice.

After *Sylla's* death great divisions arose in the state, from the ambition of *Æmilius Lepidus*, *Perpenna* and *Sertorius*, who engaged in a civil war, which ended in the destruction of them all. A rebellion was also raised by *Spartacus* a gladiator, who being joined by a great number of slaves, out-laws, and deserters, carried fire  
and

and sword wherever he came, defeated all the armies that were sent against him, and had at last an army of 120,000 men; but he was defeated and slain by *Crassus*.

*Mithridates* had now joined himself with *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, who was so proud that he obliged four Kings, whom he had taken prisoners, to run by his side like so many footmen: This war was ended by *Pompey*, who having concluded an advantageous peace with *Tigranes*, reduced *Mithridates* to such distress, that to prevent falling into the hands of the *Romans*, he caused one of his officers to kill him, after having destroyed his wives, daughters, and concubines. On this Monarch's death his dominions were added to the *Roman* state, which happened in the 691<sup>st</sup> year of *Rome*.

About the same time *Hyrcanus* King of *Judæa*, being deposed by his younger brother *Aristobulus*, complained to *Pompey* ; who did all in his power to reconcile them ; but *Aristobulus* afterwards taking up arms against his brother, *Pompey* marched to *Jerusalem*. *Gabinus* his Lieutenant had already taken that city ; but the Temple which was very strong was still defended by *Aristobulus's* adherents, who had retired thither. *Pompey* after a siege of three months, won it on a Sabbath-day, when the *Jews*, adhering to the letter of the fourth commandment, would not take up arms in their own defence. He went into the Temple at the time when the sacrifices were performing, and cut in pieces 12000 *Jews* ; he then entered the *Holy of Holies* ; but forbore touching any thing. He afterwards made all *Judæa* tributary to  
the

the Romans, restored *Hyrcanus* to his priesthood and government, and carried *Aristobulus* with him to Rome.

While these great exploits were performing, a most dangerous conspiracy broke out in Rome, chiefly contrived and carried on by *Lucius Sergius Catilina*, a Patrician, who had been the instrument of *Sylla's* cruelty, and having no principles of honour or honesty was capable of the basest attempts. He had by his debaucheries contracted vast debts, and being grown desperate, aimed at nothing less than the supreme authority, by murdering the Consuls, and the greatest part of the Senators. For this purpose he had engaged in his interest many young persons of distinction, who had ruined themselves by wine, women, or gaming. To unite these more strongly together, he assembled them at his house, and is  
said

said to have caused them all to drink out of a cup filled with human blood and wine ; then after obliging them to take an oath, he revealed to them his design. This plot was however discovered by *Fulvia*, a Lady of an illustrious family, that had dishonoured herself by her criminal amours with *Quintius Curtius*, one of the conspiracy, who had squandered away his whole estate upon her ; and now to obtain fresh favours, soothed her with hopes, by revealing to her the particulars of the conspiracy. She whispering what she had heard, it came to the ears of *Cicero*, who sending for this Lady, bribed her, and was told the whole secret. *Cicero* was soon after made Consul, in preference to *Catiline*, who also put up for that honour, on which the latter got new Partizans, borrowed money, provided

provided great quantities of arms and provisions in different places, and sent his officers into the provinces to raise troops, and to win over the officers and soldiers settled there.

As the deposition of a woman like *Fulvia*, whose reputation was lost, was not a sufficient foundation for *Cicero* to proceed against a person of such exalted birth as *Catiline*, that Consul placed spies in all parts to observe what was doing ; he even won over some of the conspirators, and by that means discovered all the particulars of *Catiline's* design ; which was to set fire to different parts of the city, to stab the chief Senators in their houses, and to cause *Manlius*, who commanded a body of troops under him, to march forward and seize upon *Rome* and the government. News being now brought, that *Pompey* was returning with his victorious army,



army, *Catiline* was so terrified, that he resolved to execute his horrid design immediately, and having assembled all the conspirators in the middle of the night, was determined to begin with the murder of *Cicero*, of which that Consul being informed by *Fulvia*, he gave proper orders to his domestics ; so that *Cethegus* who intended to assassinate him, coming the next day under the pretence of communicating some important affairs to him, was refused admittance. *Cicero* then putting on a coat of mail under his robe, went to the Senate, and revealing the whole conspiracy, was invested with an absolute authority ; upon which he sent several of the worthiest Senators to the principal towns of *Italy*, and posted guards in different parts of *Rome*. A general terror was now spread over the whole city ; and the scheme of the plot was dis-

discovered by a packet brought by an unknown person to *Crassus*, who immediately carried it to the Senate. While they were debating upon it, *Catiline* came in without discovering the least concern; but when he offered to take his seat, none of the Senators would sit on the same bench with him, and *Cicero* being unable to suppress his indignation, addressed him in a very severe speech, to which *Catiline* replied, and concluded with many scurrilous reflections on *Cicero*; when the Senators rising up and calling him enemy and parricide, he flew out in a rage, threatening that he would not perish singly; then sending for *Cethegus*, *Lentulus*, and other conspirators, he told them what had passed and exhorting them to murder *Cicero*, left *Rome* the next night, accompanied by 500 men, in order to join *Manlius*. The conspirators  
who

who were left in the city, endeavour-  
ed to prevail with some ambassadors  
of the *Allobroges* to stir up the *Gauls*  
against the Republic ; but these re-  
vealing the proposals that were made  
to them, the Consul gave them more  
advantageous promises than the con-  
spirators had done, and thereby bound  
them to the interest of the state : so  
that getting letters directed to *Cati-  
line*, containing the wole plan of the  
conspiracy, they informed *Cicero* of  
the time of their setting out, on which  
they and their papers were seized  
and brought back to *Rome*. The  
Consul having now sufficient ground  
to proceed upon, *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*,  
*Gabinus*, and two more, were tried  
by the Senate, condemned and put  
to death in prison. *Catiline* being  
soon after interrupted in his march,  
and surrounded with enemies, was  
obliged to come to a battle, in which  
his

his army was defeated, and he determined not to survive his loss, rushed at the head of the conspirators, into that part where the engagement was hottest, and lost his life.

*Pompey* returned to *Rome* the year after this conspiracy, and upon his arrival in *Italy* sent back his army, to prevent any suspicion of his intending to aspire to sovereign power ; and therefore obtained the honour of a triumph, which lasted two days. The spoils he exhibited were of immense value, and his car was drawn by elephants. He from this time never appeared abroad without a pompous retinue ; his conduct and his manners were pure and unfullied, but being more vain than ambitious, any competition in glory was insupportable. This made him many enemies, of whom *Cæsar* afterwards became the most irreconcilable.

*Julius*

*Julius Cæsar* about this time began to make a great figure in *Rome*; he was learned, brave, generous, the handsomest man of the age, and so extremely ambitious, that on seeing the picture of *Alexander the Great*, in the temple of *Hercules*, at *Cadiz*, he could not forbear shedding tears, at the thought of his not having performed any remarkable action, at an age in which *Alexander* had subdued the world. However, while in *Spain*, he carried his arms into *Gallicia* and *Lusitania*, which he made a *Roman* province, and having extorted all the gold and silver he found there, he spent it on his return to *Rome*, in making friends, and obtaining the dignity of *Consul*. He was sensible that it was impossible for him ever to obtain the sovereign authority, to which he aspired, without having the command of armies, and procuring  
a great

a great number of friends in the Senate, and as this assembly was at that time divided between *Pompey* and *Crassus*, he resolved to engage their friendship ; but as it would be impossible to enjoy, at the same time, the friendship of two professed enemies, he wisely endeavoured to unite them, and succeeded. These three now agreed, that nothing should be transacted in opposition to their respective interests, or without their approbation, and this they confirmed by solemn oaths. Thus was formed the first grand Triumvirate, which overthrew the consular and popular state. *Crassus* bent his whole views to the accumulating of wealth ; *Pompey* enjoyed in ease and indolence, his great reputation ; while *Cæsar*, more artful and secret than either, laid the foundation of his own greatness on their security ; but the artful manner

in which he divided *Pompey* and the Senate, and the Senate and the people, was the master-piece of his policy. This was done by enacting such laws as were disagreeable to the Senate, tho' highly pleasing both to *Pompey* and the people. *Cato* inveighing against their proceedings, *Cæsar* caused him to be put under an arrest, tho' upon another pretence, and looking upon *Cicero* with an evil eye for suppressing *Catiline's* conspiracy, he found means to get him banished, and exposed his goods to sale. *Cicero's* return was afterwards voted by universal consent, and he accordingly came back after six months banishment; when all the cities through which he passed paid him such extraordinary honours, that it seemed a continual triumph; and upon his approaching *Rome*, the Senators, the Knights,

Knights, and all the people went out to meet him.

*Cæsar* chose the government of *Gallia Cisalpina*, because he imagined he should acquire by it a very great name: the conquest of *Gaul* was the object of his ambition, as he supposed that it would afford him an opportunity of amassing immense sums by the plunder of the country; and he was not mistaken. He there conquered all before him, and according to *Plutarch*, fought three millions of men, of whom he slew one million, and took another prisoners. He then meditated a conquest of *Britain*; and with great difficulty landed near *Dover*, being obliged to fight his way through the water to the shore; but in this and another expedition, he conquered only a part of the island, after losing a great number of men, and then concluded a peace, by the



articles of which the *Britons* were to pay an annual tribute to the *Romans*. Where-ever this great commander went, he plundered the temples of the Gods; and the territories of the allies, looking upon every thing that contributed to his exaltation as just and honourable. While he was extending his conquests, he caused prodigious sums to be distributed among the Senate and people of *Rome*, and thereby purchased their votes, and destroyed their liberties.

Mean while *Craſſus*, who had the government of *Asia*, and had plundered the temple of *Jerusalem* of 10,000 talents, was killed in a war against the *Parthians*; and *Pompey* blushing to find that he had been over-reached by *Cesar*, resolved to destroy him, and employed every artifice to lessen his reputation. These different factions occasioning great distur-

disturbances at *Rome*, *Cæsar* sent letters to the Senate, offering to resign his command, if *Pompey* would do so too; but threatened to march in a hostile manner to that city if justice was not done him. The Senate provoked at this menace, divested *Cæsar* of his employments, and commanded him to disband his army, on pain of being declared an enemy to his country. This decree was as the trumpet of war, and both parties immediately took up arms, under the pretence of protecting the laws and liberties of their country; the Consuls and the senate joining on the side of *Pompey*. *Cæsar* however carried all before him, and after having obtained several advantages, arrived at *Rome*, where he formed a body of such senators as he found there, called them a Senate, and made them a plausible speech, in justification of his conduct.

He afterwards seized the public treasure deposited in the temple of *Saturn*, and then leaving that city marched into *Spain*; which having reduced he returned to *Rome*, where he was created Dictator by *Lepidus* the Prætor; but finding that the people were not pleased with it, he resigned that title eleven days after, and caused himself to be elected Consul. He now endeavoured to make as many friends as possible, and having passed several laws in relation to the borrowing money for the war, and on other matters, he marched against *Pompey*, who had engaged all the *East* in his interest, and assembled great armies both by sea and land.

*Cæsar* having embarked with part of his troops, landed at *Pharsalia*, took possession of *Orium* and *Appollonia*, and sent to *Pompey* to offer an accommodation, but to no purpose.

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The rest of *Cæsar's* army not arriving he resolved to go in person to enquire into the cause of the delay, and having disguised himself in the habit of a slave, he with the utmost secrecy, went on board a fisherman's boat, in order to cross to *Brundisium*, where his forces lay. Here a violent storm arising, the pilot was afraid to proceed, when *Cæsar* discovering himself, cried, "Of what art thou afraid? "Thou carriest *Cæsar*." This animated the sailors, who making more vigorous efforts got out to sea, notwithstanding they were forced back to shore, and he was soon joined by the rest of the supplies commanded by *Mark Antony* and *Catulus*.

*Cæsar* at length in a manner besieged *Pompey* in his camp; but at last coming to an engagement, *Pompey* obtained a victory, which obliged *Cæsar* to fly into *Thessaly*, where the

two armies came to another general engagement, in the plains of *Pharsalia*, and after an obstinate battle, *Pompey* was entirely defeated, though his army was greatly superior to *Cæsar's*. In this action 15,000 of *Pompey's* troops were slain, and 24,000 surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

The great *Pompey* was now obliged to fly with a few friends to a fisherman's bark, from whence he got on board another vessel, and sailed to *Pelusium* in *Egypt*, where he expected to receive powerful supplies, on account of his having been the protector of *Ptolemy Auletes*, the father of the reigning prince, who at his death had left two sons and two daughters, and bequeathed his kingdom to his eldest son and daughter, with orders for them to marry according to the custom of the country.

try. This son's name was *Ptolemy*, and the daughter's *Cleopatra*. The former was now at war with the latter, and both their armies lay near *Pelusium*. *Pompey*, on his drawing near the coast, sent to desire leave of *Ptolemy* to enter his kingdom, which was granted, and a little bark dispatched to receive him, while all the troops with *Ptolemy* at their head, were drawn up along the shore, as if to do him honour.

*Pompey* stepped into the bark; but it no sooner drew near the land, than the wretches who were in it, murdered him in the King's sight, cut off his head, and cast his body on the shore. His wife *Cornelia*, who saw his tragical end, sent forth the most dreadful shrieks, when the mariners crowding all the sail they could, escaped the pursuit of the *Egyptians*.

*Cæsar*

*Cæsar* pursued *Pompey* into *Egypt* with a few troops, and landed at *Alexandria*, where he was informed of *Pompey's* murder, and then summoned *Ptolemy Auletus* and *Cleopatra* to appear before him, in order to determine their disputes, commanding them at the same time to disband their respective armies. *Cleopatra* knowing *Cæsar's* foible, came under the walls of the castle, and was carried into it upon a man's back, wrapt up in a bundle of cloaths, where she soon found means to charm this great conqueror. *Cæsar* was however attacked by the *Egyptians*, but he had the happiness to repulse them, and setting fire to their fleet, when several ships were near the port, the flames reached the houses, and burnt the celebrated *Alexandrian* library, which consisted of 400,000 volumes. *Cæsar* afterwards set *Ptolemy* at liberty,

ty, upon his promising to inspire the people with more pacific sentiments ; but he had no sooner headed his troops, than he renewed the war ; however *Cæsar* vanquished him in several engagements, and at last *Ptolemy* attempting to save himself by flight in a boat, was drowned in the *Nile* ; upon which *Cæsar* bestowed the crown of *Egypt* on *Cleopatra* and *Ptolemy*, her younger brother, whom she afterwards poisoned. *Cæsar* then made war on *Pharnaces*, King of the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, and son to the great *Mithridates*, whom he entirely defeated ; and then returned to *Rome*.

Here he ingratiated himself so much with the people, that he soon quieted all the commotions, and was elected consul with *Æmilius Lepidus*. He could not however stay long in *Rome*, as the remains of *Pompey's* party had



had rallied in *Africa*, under *Cato*, *Scipio*, and *Juba*, King of *Numidia*. He marched against them, and after several smaller engagements, came to a general battle, in which he totally defeated them, and seized all their baggage. *Cato* retreated to *Utica*, and there established a kind of Senate consisting of 300 *Romans*. He was at first determined to sustain a siege; but finding the inhabitants much divided in their sentiments, he desired some of his friends to save themselves by sea, and others to rely on *Caesar's* mercy; then embracing them all with an unusual tenderness, he discoursed on moral subjects, observing, that the virtuous are only happy and free, and the wicked ever wretched and slaves. He then threw himself on the bed, and read *Plato's* dialogues on the immortality of the soul: After this he  
enquired

enquired for his sword, which his sons had privately taken from him ; and it not being immediately brought, he fell into a passion, while they implored his stay among them as their guardian and good genius. At last, receiving his sword, he read again, and afterwards dropt into a sound sleep : but just at day-break he stabbed himself, and falling, threw down a table ; when his sons, his friends, and slaves entering, they found him weltering in his blood. His physician closed up the wound ; but he recovering his spirits, tore it open again, and with an air of indignation rushed out of life.

*Cæsar* now returned to *Rome*, where he triumphed four times in one month, first for his conquest of the *Gauls* ; secondly for *Egypt* ; thirdly for *Pontus*, and fourthly for *Africa*. After this  
he

he paid his soldiers, gave them lands, distributed corn among the people, and entertained the whole city at above 20 000 tables. He also enacted several new laws, and reforming the calendar, by the assistance of the ablest astronomers, allotted 365 days to each year, and added one day more to every fourth year, which was called the *Bis sextil* or leap-year. This is now called the *Julian* account and the *Old Style*, in opposition to the *Gregorian* account, or *New Style*.

*Cæsar* was now re-elected Consul with *Lepidus*, and *Dictator* for another year; after which he marched against *Pompey's* two sons, who had a powerful army in *Spain*, and came to a general engagement with them in the plains of *Blunda*. In this battle *Cæsar's* veteran soldiers gave ground, and  
would

would have fled, had he not leap'd from his horse, and ran to them with the utmost fury. He himself stopped the fugitives, re-animating them, flew from rank to rank, and was every where in an instant ; when his soldiers calling up their former courage, forced from their enemies the victory, and killed 30,000 of them on the spot.

*Cæsar* now returned to *Rome*, with a triumph, unattended with the acclamations of the people ; for they grieved to see the memory of their beloved *Pompey* insulted, and his family almost extirpated. Extraordinary honours were now heaped on *Cæsar*, and such an unlimited authority given him, that the people had but the shadow of liberty. He was nominated Consul for ten years, and perpetual Dictator. He had the au-  
gust

gust title of Father of his Country, his person was declared sacred, and attempts were made by *Mark Antony* to invest him with the Diadem, and create him King ; but this was resented by the people, and therefore deferred. He rebuilt *Carthage* and *Corinth*, and sent colonies to both. And while he was forming the greatest designs, upwards of sixty Senators, who were the most zealous republicans, resolving rather to die than to be eye-witnesses of the total ruin of the republic, conspired his death. The principal of these were *Brutus* and *Cassius*, both of whom were under great obligations to *Cæsar* ; the former gloried from being descended from the antient *Brutus*, who was considered as the founder of the commonwealth ; he was fond of learning and arms, but then he never read  
with

with any other view but to improve his mind, and to subdue his passions, nor drew his sword but in defence of his country. The execution of the plot was deferred, till the *Ides of March*, when *Cæsar* was to be declared King. The day arrived, and *Cæsar* entered the Senate-house ; but scarce had he taken his seat, when all the assassins pushed about him ; one of whom made an irrefolite pass, upon which *Cæsar* exerted himself, and knocked one of them down ; in the scuffle another came from behind and plunged a dagger into his bosom ; *Cassius* wounded him in the face, and *Brutus* in the thigh. Till which time he made a vigorous resistance ; but upon this last attack, he cried, “ And thou too, my son *Brutus* ! ” Then covering his face with his robe, and drawing his skirts to his knees, that he

might fall decently, he sunk down and expired, after having received 32 wounds. Thus fell the great *Julius Cæsar*, in the 56th year of his age, and 710th of *Rome*.

The conspirators seeing him dead, were going to acquaint the Senate with their motives for this action; but most of the Senators, struck with terror, fled to their respective houses. *Brutus* and *Cassius* then ran into the city, followed by their accomplices armed with their bloody daggers, crying aloud, they had killed the King of *Rome*, and the tyrant of his country. Before them walked a herald, carrying a cap, the emblem of liberty, at the end of a lance. A few Senators joined them, but not a single plebeian, at which the conspirators being surprized, retired to the capitol. As the people in general

ral seemed displeased at *Cæsar's* death, *Antony*, *Lepidus*, and the rest of his particular friends, who had hid themselves for fear of being murdered, came forth, and summoned the Senate, when, tho' an act of oblivion was passed, *Cæsar's* ordinances were ratified, and the Governors of the several provinces were nominated, among which *Brutus* had the island of *Crete*, and *Cassius Africa*. The next day *Mark Antony* read *Cæsar's* will to the people, and causing the body to be brought, with great pomp and solemnity, made a very artful speech, which melted the populace, and made them curse his murderers. The greatest part of the conspirators now retired to their respective governments, and secured the forces they found in the provinces; and the Senate looking upon the death of *Cæsar* as the



restoration of liberty, secretly favour-  
ed their enterprizes. While *Antony*  
changing his conduct, endeavoured  
to promote his own ambitious views,  
by ingratiating himself into the favour  
of the Senate.

But now *Octavius* came from his  
studies, and arrived in *Rome*, with a  
resolution to revenge the death of  
*Caesar* his uncle, who had made him  
his heir, and to vindicate his own  
pretensions to the Empire; but was  
warmly opposed by *Antony*, who not  
regarding whether the Dictator's  
memory was revenged or not, looked  
upon *Octavius's* pretensions as incompati-  
ble with his own, as they both  
aimed at sovereign power. At length  
*Antony*, taking several cities in *Gallia*  
*Transalpina*, was declared an enemy to  
the Commonwealth; and the Dicta-  
tor's adopted son marched under his  
enemies

enemies standard, to succour *Decimus Brutus*, one of his father's assassins, who was besieged in *Mutina*, or *Modena*; when coming to a general engagement, *Antony* was defeated, and obliged to fly into *Gallia Transalpina*, where he was joined by the forces under the command of *Aspinus*, *Pollio*, *Plancus*, and *Ventidius*. *Octavius* had now the address to get himself chosen Consul with *Cicero*, and to have his adoption confirmed in a general assembly of the people. Soon after he became reconciled to *Antony*; when it was agreed, that *Octavius*, *Lepidus*, and *Antony*, should invest themselves with the supreme authority, during five years, under the name of *Triumviri*; that *Antony* should have *Gaul*; *Lepidus*, *Spain*; and *Octavius*, *Africa*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and the other islands; and thus

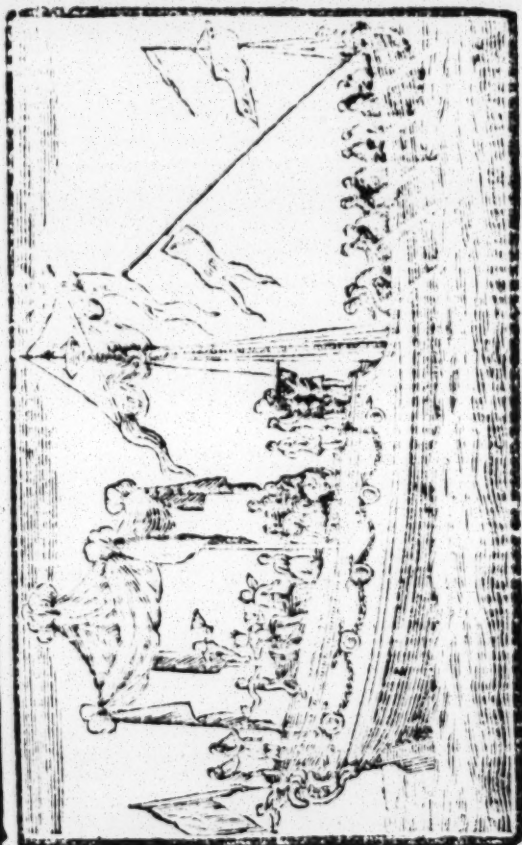
they divided the world, as if it had been their patrimonial estate. They also cruelly agreed to destroy all their enemies, and even to give up to each other their nearest relations. *Lepidus* sacrificed his brother *Paulus* to his two colleagues, *Antony* abandoned to *Octavius* his uncle *Lucius*, and *Octavius* gave up to *Antony*, *Cicero*, to whom he was under the greatest obligations; and even *Thauranius* his Preceptor, who had educated him with the utmost care, was included in the proscription. In short, they proscribed 300 Senators, and upwards of 2000 *Equites*: Nothing was now to be heard in *Rome*, but cries and lamentations, and that city appeared as if exposed to the sword of the most merciless enemies. It is said, that the monster *Antony* had the heads of those he had proscribed brought upon

upon his table, and there meanly glutted his eyes with the horrid spectacle. *Fulvia*, his wife, taking *Cicero's* head, spit in his face, and laying it on her lap, pulled out that tongue which had been listened to with such admiration, and pierced it several times with her bodkin, after which the head was fixed upon the *Rostrum*.

*Octavius* and *Antony* now marched into *Macedonia* in order to reduce the conspirators, and several skirmishes passed, in all which the latter had the advantage; but being defeated in a general battle, *Cassius* by his own order was killed by a servant, and *Brutus* ran upon his own sword; after which all who were conscious of their being concerned in the death of *Cæsar*, laid violent hands on themselves, while the army submitted to the conquerors. Several

days were now spent by *Octavius* and *Antony* in wreaking their vengeance on their enemies, and among the rest, the former attempted to force a Senator and his son to cast lots for their lives; which they both refused, and in the contest who should die to save the other, the father gave himself up to execution, and the son boldly stabbed himself before his father's face.

*Caesar* then returned to *Italy*, and *Antony* after visiting *Athens* crossed into *Asia*, and going to *Tarsus*, summoned *Eleopatra*, to appear before him, for having assisted *Crassus*. That Princess confiding in her charms, which she had tried so successfully on *Julius Caesar*, by whom she had a son named *Cesarion*, came by water in the most splendid manner. The stern of her ship was of gold,



CLEOPATRA'S GALLEY.



gold, the sails of purple silk, and the oars of silver. On the deck was the Queen in the habit of *Venus*, sitting reclined under a canopy of gold tissue; some beautiful boys, like so many *Cupids*, were employed in fanning her, and she was surrounded by the finest women of her court in the dresses of the *Graces* and the *Nereids*; instead of trumpets, tender airs were played on flutes and viols, while the silver oars moved in cadence to the sounds; and on the deck were burnt the most exquisite perfumes. The same evening she entertained *Antony* at a splendid banquet, in a magnificent tent fixed on the shore. He was instantly captivated, and she gained such ascendancy over him, that he could refuse her nothing; and at her request he put to death her sister *Arfinoe*, who had fled for refuge



refuge to the temple of *Diana at Miletus*. To compleat her conquest, she made it her whole business to divert him, and he could not bear to be long out of her sight. He therefore followed her to *Alexandria in Egypt*, where they spent the remainder of the year in the most riotous delights.

*Octavius* was now employed in turning out the inhabitants of the several towns of *Italy*, and giving them, with their lands, to his veterans. This occasioned great disturbances at *Rome*, of which *Lulvia*, *Antony's* wife, took advantage, and by her management excited an insurrection, in order to bring back her husband to that city, which at last obliged her to fly from thence. This with the *Parthians* seizing upon *Syria*, roused *Mark Antony* from his lethargy; who hav-

ing assembled a considerable army, went towards *Italy*, and meeting with *Fulvia* who was sick at *Athens*, reproached her for the disturbances she had occasioned; and left her at *Sicyone*, where she died of grief at her husband's scorn and infidelity. *Antony* afterwards turning his arms against *Octavia*, proceeded by sea to *Brundisium*, which he blocked up; but a reconciliation was effected between them, and confirmed by his marrying *Octavia*, a widow lady of great accomplishments, and half sister to *Octavius*. *Antony* now marched against the *Parthians*, over whom his Lieutenant had gained several victories, and having driven them into *Media*, and *Mesopotamia*, he settled the affairs of *Syria*, concluded a peace, and passed the winter at *Athens* with *Octavia*, where laying aside

aside all the marks of his authority, he gave himself up to pleasure.

*Octavius* easily got all the authority from *Lepidus*, by gaining over his soldiers, when that Triumvir was reduced to so abject a state, that he became an object of pity to his enemies; on the other hand, *Antony*, after several expeditions against the *Parthians* and *Armenians*, very little to his honour, not only divorced the amiable *Octavia*, but declared war against *Octavius*; and his military preparations were in such forwardness, that had he put to sea without loss of time, he might easily have overpowered him, *Octavius* not being then in a condition to oppose him either by sea or land; but living with *Cleopatra*, he was so intoxicated with pleasure, that he suspended his operations till *Octavius* had time to collect

left his forces. *Antony's* whole fleet assembled at the isle of *Samos*, consisting of 500 ships of war, of an extraordinary structure and bulk, on which were embarked 200,000 foot, and 12,000 horse. Several Kings of *Asia* were there in person, and others had sent succours. *Cleopatra's* galley glittered with gold, its sails and streamers were of purple silk; and, she intoxicated with grandeur, threatened to burn the capitol, and to destroy the *Roman* empire. *Octavius's* fleet, though not so splendid, was fitter for service; he had but 250 ships, with 80,000 foot, and the same number of horse as *Antony*; but all his soldiers and sailors were chosen men. *Antony's* officers advised him to fight on land; but *Cleopatra* was against it, and he could not disoblige her. The battle was fought in the gulph  
of

of *Ambracia*, near the city of *Actium*, in sight of their respective armies, which were drawn up on opposite sides the coast. The victory was for some time doubtful, till *Cleopatra* terrified at the noise, fled with 60 sail, which *Antony* seeing, was so lost to all reflection, that he crowded all the sail he could after her; however great part of his fleet fought gallantly till night.

*Cleopatra*, being arrived at *Alexandria*, put to death several noblemen, for fear the news of her defeat should prompt them to take up arms against her. *Antony* arrived soon after, and joined with her, in sending Ambassadors to sue for a peace; but *Cleopatra* was so treacherous as to order her Ambassadors to negotiate a separate treaty for herself.

*Cæsar* sailed towards *Egypt* with his fleet, while his army marched  
along

along the coast of *Africa*, in order to invade that kingdom. All the Monarchs of *Asia* came now to pay him their submission; and among the rest *Herod*, King of *Judea*, who had such apprehensions on account of his having been *Mark Antony's* friend, that he left orders to have his Queen, the beautiful *Mariamne*, put to death, in case any misfortune befel him: *Octavius* however received him into favour; but his Queen reproaching him with cruelty, at his return to *Judea*, it cost her her life.

*Octavius* passing into *Syria*, came to *Pelusium*, which *Seleucus* surrendered up to him, pursuant to a private order he had received from *Cleopatra*; which occasioning great murmurings, that abandoned Queen to clear herself, delivered *Seleucus's* wife and children into *Antony's* hands,

to be put to death. The city being invested, *Antony* made a very successful sally, which was the last effort of his expiring valour; for he flew to *Cleopatra*, and spent the night in mirth and feasting. The next day, drawing up his land forces on a rising ground, without the walls, he beheld his gallies rowing out of the port, in order, as he supposed, to attack those of *Octavius*; but how great was his astonishment, when he saw the Admiral deliver up the whole fleet to his enemies! *Antony's* cavalry, observing this, deserted; and his infantry were forced to yield. He now saw the Queen's treachery, and having in vain challenged *Octavius* to a single combat, he flew to the palace, with a firm resolution to murder *Cleopatra*. She, however, was not to be found; and a report being spread

spread that she had retired to the tombs of her ancestors and killed herself. *Antony* lamented her loss with all the expressions of distracted grief, and resolved to follow her to the grave. He shut himself up in his apartment, and taking off his coat of mail, ordered *Eros* his freedman to plunge his sword into his bosom; but he, fond of his master, applied it to his own breast, and fell at his feet: When *Antony*, thanking him for the example he had set him, stabbed himself, fell and fainted away. At this instant a messenger from *Cleopatra* came with advice that she was not dead: he recovered on hearing her name, suffered his wound to be dressed, and desired to be carried to the sepulchre where she had immured herself. *Cleopatra* would not permit him to be brought in at the gates for

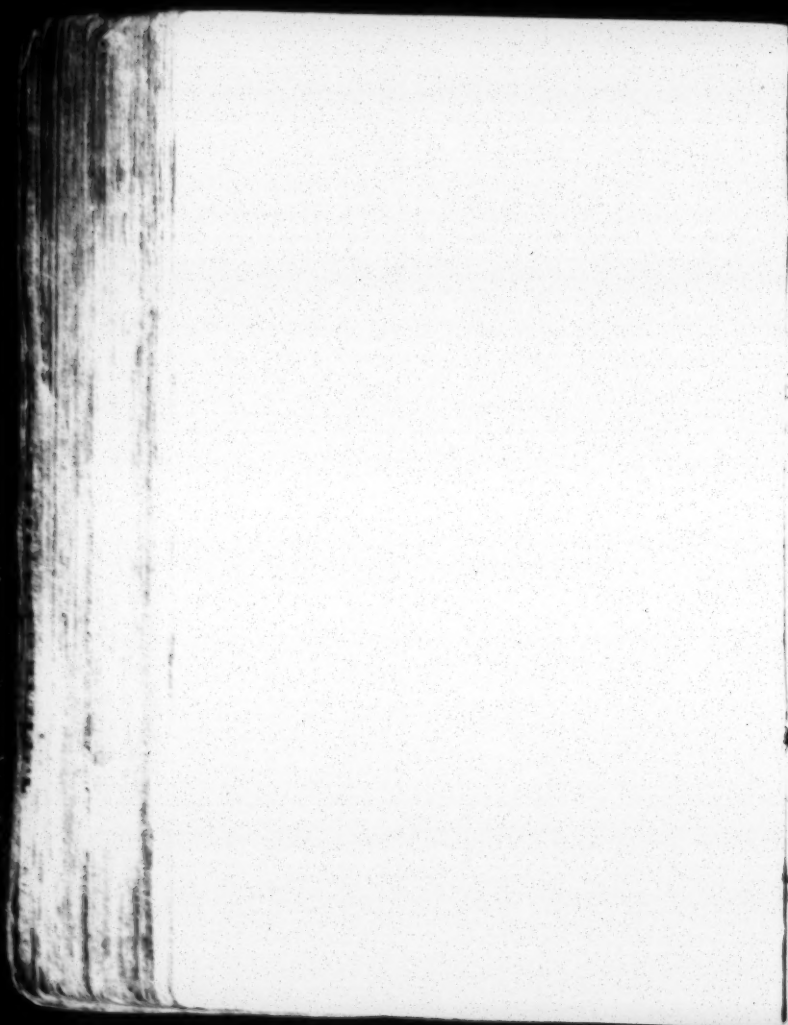


for fear of a surprize ; but came to a high window, from whence she let down chains and ropes, to which *Anthony* being fixed, the queen, assisted by two female servants, dragged him up, and laying him on a bed, she tore her robes, beat her breast, and made the most tender lamentations, while he died in her arms. She afterwards caused his body to be embalmed with the richest spices of the east, and laid in the sepulchre of the Kings ; and his funeral was solemnized with the utmost splendor. Some days after, *Othavius* paid her a visit, with hopes of persuading her to live, in order to adorn his triumph ; when in the midst of her sorrow, she attempted to inspire the young conqueror with love ; but meeting only with a cool civility, and afterwards hearing that she was to be sent away in three days,

days, she caused an asp to be brought  
her, and lying down on a gold  
couch dressed in her royal robes, she  
made it bite her arm, and soon after  
expired.

Here ended the greatest common-  
wealth, and began the greatest mo-  
narchy upon earth; containing in  
*Europe*; *Italy*, both the *Gauls*, *Spain*,  
*Greece*, *Illyricum*, *Dacia*, *Pannonia*,  
with great part of *Britain* and *Germa-  
ny*: In *Asia*; *Asia Minor*, *Armenia*,  
*Syria*, *Judea*, Part of *Mesopotamia*,  
and *Media*: In *Africa*; *Egypt*, *Nu-  
midia*, *Mauritania*, and *Lybia*; be-  
sides many islands.

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